Watchman

Bellefonte Republican.

Established In 1869 | "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. | TERMS : $1 50 Per Year

VOL. XXIX | BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1898. | NO. 47

STATE CHAPTERS D. A R.

Many Distinguished Pennsylvania Women Meet in Philadelphia.

THE DELEGATES AND THEIR DUTIES

Interesting Discussion In the Opening Session—Reception at the Acorn Club.

A CENTENARIAN AMONG THE GUESTS

From Philadelphia Press.

Many distinguished Pennsylvania women arrived in Philadelphia Monday to attend a three days' conference of the State Chapters of the D. A. R. Their meetings are to be held in Carpenters' Hall, and while they are in Philadelphia they will visit many other places of historic interest Monday morning the Commercial Museums, Independence Hall and Congress Hall came in for a share of the sight-seeing.

The first session of the conference was held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and was called to order by the State Regent Mrs. Thomas B. Roberts.

The meeting opened with the Lord's Prayer and the singing of "America." This was followed by an address from Mrs Roberts, who stated the object of the conference. In 1894 while Mrs. Julia K. Hogg was acting as State regent, the first conference of this sort was held. After Mrs.. Roberts' election she was asked to hold another, and yesterday's meeting was called for the purpose of making this conference an annual affair.

Mrs. George W. Kendrick, of Philadelphia, and a committee prepared the rules of order pretaining to the subject. Mrs. Kendrick was called upon to present them and then a series of complications began. The D. A. R, prides itself on not being a club in any way, and in having no constitution nor ironclad organization. This made it somewhat difficult to carry on legislation. Numerous members objected to being called an association until Mrs. Roberts suggested that the word should be spelled with a small letter.

Mrs. Kendrick's rules of order, as they were finally adopted provided that the several State chapters unite under the guidance of the State regent, the body to be known as the Conference of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of Pennsylvania. Its officers are to be the State regent and a secretary and treasurer and it is to meet annually in November for the purpose of promoting its object in the State.

The question of dues and of delegates was a vexed one, and the phrase "no taxation without representation" fell from women's lips and re-echoed through Carpenters' Hall with all the vigor of the old time patriots. Ten cents per capita is to be charged to the chapters in order to meet the dues of the conference. When it was proposed that each chapter be represented in the conference by its regent and in addition a delegate for every twenty-five members, a storm of objections arose. The representatives of Merion Chapter thought that each daughter should be present and have a vote in the conference. Others thought that if the matter were left in this loose form the far off chapters would not come to the conference and the entertaining chapters would override the visitors in votes. The discussion was ended by deciding that every daughtes shall be invited to be present, but only delegates shall be allowed a vote.

At 8.30 Mrs. Roberts gave a reception at the Acorn Club, to which all the Pennsylvania daughters and visiting daughters were invited. Mrs. Daniel P. Manning, president general of the National Society, received with Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Ferry, of Mt. Holly, who is the 108-year-old Daughter of the American Revolution was also present.

A Cruel Advantage.

The Huntingdon News is responsible for the following story of the kodak's latest use in foiling Cupid's schemes.

"A couple of Tyrone's young men who had been making themselves obnoxious to the faculty of Birmingham Seminary through frequent clandestine visits to lady students at that temple of learning, were identified in a novel manner not long ago. Three of the lady teachers practiced a little strategy, and secreting themselves in one of the rustic houses on the grounds at the proper time gave the young men the signal. The latter of course, came over to the house. When they were near enough, the teachers, armed with kodaks' each snapped a picture of the boys. They were very good pictures, too, for in a few days a constable notified the young men if they were seen again on the seminary grounds they would be dealt with according to law."

Regarding Tents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, testified before the war investigating commission yesterday regarding the tentage facilities at Chickamauga. Colonel Lee insisted that the supply of all kinds of tents was fully adequate and that requisitions for hospital tents were filled as made, although their requisition for the regular tents for officers and men were sometimes cut down owing to the indiscriminate and extravagant way of calling for tentage supplies.

"Was there at any time a lack of shelter for any of the troops, sick or well?' asked General Beaver.

"In the main," was the reply, "the troops were adequately sheltered with good canvas. There was no canvas that was not of the standard quality except a small quantity bought in Chicago."

Col. Lee charged that in some instances officers misused hospital tents. He recalled the complaint of surgeons of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment that Colonel Lee refused to give them a mess tent stored in Col. Lee's headquarters and absolutely necessary for the sick. Col. Lee received an order of Secretary Alger reducing tentage of incoming troops at the camp, owing to scarcity, to a field allowance, which said the regiments, under the regulations, were required to care for their own sick until division hospitals were established, and added that this regiment already had exceeded its share. The private tent, he said, could not be issued because it necessitated tearing up a store house containing the supplies of 71 regiments. Col. Lee referred to Gen. Beaver's published remark that for this the Pennsylvanians "should have taken him (the witness) by the neck and thrown him out."

"No, not that," interrupted General Beaver, "but that they should have taken you by the neck. If I had been in command of a regiment and my sick were in need of shelter, I certainly would have gotten a tent."

Colonel Lee declared the lumber for tents issued had in instances been converted wrongfully to stable use and said that when the colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania called regarding the private tent, he (Lee) told him then that he (the Pennsylvanian) was using two hospital tents himself, one to live in and the other as a mess tent.

"Do the regulations," he was asked, "permit the issuance of hospital tents to officers for living in or messing?"

"No."

Pressed on this point he testified that Gen. Brooke had brought such tents with him from Chicago for his headquarters. Gen. Wade, he said, got his from Tampa in some way, while Gen. Breckenridge received them by issuance from the witness. He admitted he had no right under the regulations to issue such tents to Gen. Breckenridge, but he believed he acted under special instructions.

Major Ira C. Brown, surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Montauk camp, said the influx of visitors created some confusion. He denied, so far as he was informed, complaints that soldiers were buried nude and some other stories which he said had nothing in them. He denied any knowledge of negligence in disinfection, and said there was no time in the history of the camp when there were not sufficient drugs for proper care of the sick.

Talking Machine Marvel.

The talking machine, which reports from Paris state is to be heard by ten thousand people at once at the Paris exposition, has been completed. A private exhibition of this remarkable talking machine was given Thanksgiving week in the offices of the American Graphophpne company in New York, to representatives of the New York press. The exhibition was in every way successful. The machine will become familiar to Americans long before the Paris exposition opens. The Parisian story is wrong in intimating that the machine is of huge size. It is scarcely larger than the ordinary graphophone. It has a giant's voice but not a giant's body. The new machine is known as the graphophone grand. A song can be reproduced by it with such volume as to be heard above the voice of a large congregation singing. A speech can be reproduced so as to be heard as far as and farther than the human voice can carry sound. The new machine reproduces not only with great volume, but with greater naturalness and purity of tone than any talking machine yet devised. This has resulted from experiments made by T. H. MacDonald, manager of the factory of the American Graphophone company, along the lines laid down by Bell and Tainter. At the end of the exhibition A. J. Ostheimer, of Philadelphia ordered one of the new machines to be constructed for the emperor of Japan.

OVER A MILLION !

Immense Conflagration Rages in New York.

FIRE ATTACKS SKY SCRAPER

Roger. Peet & Co.'s Store Ruined—Ten Stories of The Home Life Insurance Company's Building Completely Gutted.

BROKE OUT SUNDAY EVENING

NEW YORK, December 5.—Fire that broke out last night in Rogers, Peet & Co.'s retail clothing store, occupying a five-story block at the southwest corner of Warren and Broadway, utterly ruined the building and its contents in a short time. Then the flames attacked the sky-scraper building (of twenty stories) of the Home Life Insurance company adjoining to the south and gutted the upper ten stores, the firemen seemingly utterly helpless against flames so far from the ground. Next the upper floor of the big Postal Telegraph company plant at Murray street and Broadway, one of the handsomest in the city and twenty stories high, burst into flames and at midnight was still burning fiercely. The loss is at least a million dollars already, and the fire in the insurance and Postal buildings is unchecked. There has been no loss of life so far as known.

The fire started in the basement of the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, about 9:30 o'clock, The policemen standing within a half block of Warren street heard a loud explosion and a moment later saw a thin line of smoke curling up from along the side of the building. At that time the rain was falling in torrents and the wind blew a gale. The alarm was sent in, but before the fire engines turned into Broadway the Rogers, Peet & Co.'s basement was a roaring furnace, with great flames bursting through the floors above and rushing fiercely to the roof. Within ten minutes five alarms had been sent in, bringing engine after engine to the scene.

By 10 o'clock, so rapidly and fiercely did the flames make progress, there was nothing but the shell of the Rogers, Peet & Co., building left, with mountains of flame roaring a hundred feet in the air and reaching the adjoining structure, the Home Life Insurance company building.

In the blinding rain the firemen worked surrounding the block, stretching the black and slippery lines of hose through the building, fighting the flames from every side. Soon a wave of fire swept across Warren street and caught the United States Insurance company's building at the northwest corner of Broadway, numbering 259 and 261 B. The wood work on a dozen windows was afire in a moment and from that time on several streams were played on this, trying to save it from destruction.

Just before 11 o'clock the Home Life Insurance company's building, sixteen stories high, at 256 and 257 Broadway, caught fire. The firemen already had their lines in this building up to the seventh floor. They were greatly handicapped by the many stories. The flames had eaten their way through the side wall in many places and the huge white structure burned fiercely. The elevators made trips up and down until the men running the cages were compelled to flee for their lives. And in this way many of the effects of the officers were saved. The three top floors were on fire almost simultaneously from the beginning. The smoke was dense. Flames shot high above the roof and over the massive brownstone, Postal building on the corner below. All the operators of the Postal building and everybody at work in that structure had been ordered out of this building long before. Efforts were being made to save it.

The interior of the Home Life Insurance company building was by this time a furnace. From the windows of the six or eight upper stories the flames were pouring in masses. In the rear stories there was a fire and the fire departments, so far as this part of the building was concerned, was absolutely powerless.

At 11:15 p. m., the telegraph building caught fire. Chief Bonner, who had charge of the men, took the elevator and went to the roof to give personal direction. At this time there were a few operators, who had ignored the orders of the chief, and several clerks and a few boys at work in the building in the smoke and messages were sent until the flames made them flee for their lives. The unsent messages were left at the telegraph keys.

Republican, N. Y. Tribune $1,50

Three Important Cases.

The second week of November term of court opened at 9 a. m. Monday, Judge Love presiding. There will be three important suits tried this week, one of which is the case of Mrs. Joseph Fox against the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the killing of her husband one year ago, for which she claims ten thousand dollars damage. Another one is wherein John I. Potter claims the insurance on his son, who he claims was killed at Cross Fork, Potter county, some four years ago. The facts as presented are that young Potter disappeared from his boarding house, leaving his best clothes and a balance due him for labor on a saw mill at that place and has not been heard of since. A short time afterwards a dead body was found in that neighborhood supposed to be that of young Potter but was never recognized by his father. The other case is the echo of the Etlinger tragedy which occurred at Woodward, in this county, some two years ago. Etlinger lived in a rented house owned by Mrs. Emma Goodman, which ex-Sheriff Condo ordered to be burned. There are three suits pending one against Condo and some of his posse, one against him and his bail, and one against the county commissioners for the value of the building. James Cornelius now serving a term for arson in the western penitentiary, said before he went to the penitentiary, that Mr. Al. Garman, one of the sheriff's posse, came to him and told him that the sheriff and his posse had decided to burn the building in order to drive Etlinger out of it, and that he had selected him, Cornelius, to set it on fire which he proceeded to do which caused Etlinger to come out of the building on the promise of the sheriff to protect him. He had just stepped out of the cellar way when two bullets whized past his head, and no doubt thinking the sheriff could not protect him took his own life by putting a pistol ball through his head.

The case of John F. Potter vs. Union Central went to trial Tuesday morning and ended Wednesday afternoon with a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount with interest making in all $17-71,00.

Hon. A. O. Furst, D. F. Fortney and W. Harrison Walker were attorneys for plaintiff and John M. Dale for defendent.

The case of Mrs. Emma C. Goodman versus John P. Condo is on trial as we go to press.

The Machine in Production.

Commissioner Wright, of the National Bureau of Lobor, has had more experience in the collection and tabulation of statistics relative to industries than any man in this country. He does not find statistical data to establish a theory, but presents the statistics, and leaves others to draw their conclusions. In his recent investigation of the effect of machinery upon production and labor he has made a comparison of the hours of hard labor and of machine labor, and the cost of each in the production of nearly 700 different articles. All of these comparisons are made plain. For example, to make 100 pairs of men's boots by hand 2,225 hours of labor were required at a cost of $556.25, or more than $2.50 per pair, while the same quantity can be made by the use of machinery in 296 hours at a labor cost of $74.39. One thousand yards of body Brussels took 4,047 hours for its manufacture at a cost of $270 when made by hand, but when machinery was applied the work was done in 509 hours at a cost of $91.25. To rule 100 realms of paper took one man 4,800 hours, costing $400; now two persons with a machine can do the work in less than three hours and at a cost of less than a dollar. These are simply illustrations of the reduction of the cost of production since the introduction of machinery. The first result of this cheapening of production by machinery has been an immense fall in the price of products.

Judge Day Sends Good Accounts.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Advices from Judge Day, of the Paris peace commission, received during Saturday night's cabinet session, are of a gratifying character and hopeful of signing the peace treaty within a reasonable time. Members of the cabinet express satisfaction at the progress being made and say negotiations are progressing smoothly. There are various details, however, concerning which the chairman desires to learn fully of the president's wishes and it was an inquiry of this character which formed the burden of the latest communication from Paris.

TRAIN up your child in the way he should go and keep in the middle of the same road yourself.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Four Men Killed By the Explosion of a Mine.

THE FALL OF A BIG ELEVATOR

was a Portion of the Building Occupied by the United States Fire Insurance Company in New York City. Etc.

THE ELEVATOR MAN WAS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, Dec., 7.—An accident to the elevator in the eleven-story building at Pine and William streets, occupied by the United States Fire Insurance company yesterday resulted in the death of one of the company's directors, the fatal injury of another director and the serious injury of a third insurance man. Several other members of the directorate of the United States Fire Insurance company were in the elevator at the time of the crash, together with other passengers and miraculously escaped.

Walter Hayden Griffen, secretary and director of the company, was instantly killed. Thomas W. Caldwell, of Morristown, N. J., also a director, received a compound fracture of the skull and is not expected to live. He is now in the Hudson street hospital. George H. Smith, head of the firm of Smith & Hicks, fire underwriters, was injured about the head and body.

It is not definitely known whether the elevator fell first from one of the upper floors or whether the superstructure supporting the elevator fell on top of it from the roof of the building. There was a jarring sound and then a crash. The cables snapped and the counter weights, half a dozen in number and weighing from sixty to seventy pounds each, descended, bounding from side to side of the shaft. They crushed through the roof of the car. One of them struck Secretary Griffen on the head, crushing it in. Another struck Director Caldwell a glancing blow on the back of the head, fracturing the skull and exposing the brain. Underwriter Smith, was struck by the torn cable and debris.

The elevator man, Dennis Sullivan had presence of mind enough to throw open the gate just as the first crash came and the other passengers in the car were able to get out of the cage in time to save themselves.

After the accident Sullivan was arrested and held, awaiting the action of the coroner. It appears from statements made by Manager Belknap, of the Otis Elevator company, and from others in the building, that this elevator had been inspected ten minutes before the accident occurred and pronounced absolutely safe. Manager Belknap could not advance any theory as to the cause of the accident.

A CONVICT in the New Jersey state prison was taken with a painful ailment the other day. The man had been a devotee of Christian Science, and the doctor who was called knew about it. The medical man turned the tables on the sick convict and informed him that he was only imagining himself feeling badly, and all that was necessary was a proper exercise of will power to throw off the impression. It was not long after that however before the man was howling for some alleviating medicine. He had lost faith in the Christian Science theory. He said that for some reason he could not explain it did not seem to work in his case, and he begged the doctor to give him something that would ease up the pain. The man's request was complied with, and henceforth he will probably pin his faith to doctors of the old fashioned kind.

THE idea of placing foreign-built ships under American registry never possessed any attraction for American workingmen. A plan so designedly in favor of foreign workingmen, and so hurtful to our own could never be expected to receive their support. They have not yet arrived at a condition where they can placidly view the diversion to aliens of employment which would benefit themselves, especially in an industry so ramified and diffused as shipbuilding and shipowning.

—The year 1899 will begin and end on Sunday.

THE BABY ON THE TRAIN.

Everybody restless,
Grumbling at the dust,
Growling at the cinders,
Pictures of disgust.
Axle hot and smoking,
Train delayed an hour,
How the faces lengthen,
Sullen, wrinkled, sour.
Sudden transformation—
Passengers in smiles—
Scowls and frowns have vanished—
What is it beguiles?
Grimy face and fingers,
Mouth all over crumbs;
Smeary wrist contrasting
Pink and clean-sucked thumbs.
Round head nodding, bobbing,
Blue eyes full of fun;
Wind-blown tresses shining
Golden in the sun.
Everybody cheerful
No remarks profane;
Magic change effected—
Baby on the train.
—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sad Week

The year had gloomily begun
For Willie Weeks, a poor man's
SUN.

He was beset with bill and dun,
And he had very little
MON.

"This cash," said he, "won't pay my dues
I've nothing here but ones and
TUES."

A bright thought struck him and he said
'The rich Miss Goldrocks I will
WED."

But when he paid his court to her,
She lisped, but firmly said, "No
THUR."

"Alas!" said he, "then I must die!
I'm done! I'll drown, I'll burn. I'll
FRI."

They found his gloves, coat and hat;
The coroner upon them
SAT.

—Tit-Bits.

Available Testimony.

A story told by Major Menzies is being circulated through the offices in the state house of a Vincennes lawyer who appeared for the defendant in a trial by jury and put on the witness stand a boy from whose testimony he expected to gain a great deal. To the confusion of the attorney, the story told by the boy was greatly to the detriment of the defendant, and attorney set to work to show that the boy was "worthless."

"What is your occupation?" he asked the boy.

"I work on my father's farm," the witness replied.

"You don't do much but sit around, do you?"

"Well, I help my father."

"But you're worthless, aren't you?" was the attorney's decisive question.

"I don't know whether I am or not," retorted the witness warmly.

Then the attorney took another tack. "Your father is a worthless man, isn't he?"

"Well, he works about the farm."

The attorney here fastened an eye which gleamed with triumph on the jury and nailed the boy with a glance from the other said:

"Isn't it true that your father doesn't do enough work to prevent his being called worthless?"

The boy had chafed under these unpleasant questions, and, summoning his courage, he said loudly, "If you want to know so bad whether my father is worthless, ask him; there he is on the jury."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Barge's Crew Rescued.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., December, 5.—The schooner Procyon, Captain Stantly arrived yesterday from the Georges, with the crew of the Buffalo barge Porter, rescued Tuesday night, two days after the barge had parted from the steamer Aragon, which was towing her with two other barges to New York. The barge being light rode out Sunday's gale and setting her two small sails endeavored to run for some port. The Procoyon was sighted Tuesday morning and stood by until night, when the barge's crew was taken off. The Porter was under charter to the Atlantic Transportation company and was on the way from Buffalo to New York.

IN no portion of the United States is the outlook so bright for the development of American shipbuilding as the South. In the days of wooden ships, New England was the centre of that great and then flourishing industry, but in these days of steel the indications all are that the South will furnish its full share of the ships for the future carriage of American commerce.

WEAR
Royal Worcester Corsets.

FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS.

Beware of These.

The berries of the yew have killed many persons, and it is pretty well known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach pits or cherry kernels at once.

The leaves and flowers of the oleander are deadly and the bark of the catalpa tree is very mischievous. The water dropwort, when not in flower, resembles celery and is virulent.

There is enough opium in red poppies to do mischief, and the autumn corcus, if the blossoms are chewed, causes illness. The lobelias are all dangerous, their juice, if swallowed producing giddiness with pains in the head.

Among garden plants commonly in vogue which posses a poisonous nature botanists mention the jonquil, white hyacinth and snowdrop, the narcissus being also particularly deadly—so much so, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is aremetic.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Grain of Corn.

Parents cannot be to careful in preventing children from putting grains of corn, seeds, etc., in their nostrels or their mouths. At Troy Pa., the other day 6-year-old Paul Miller, while feeding chickens, endeavored to shell the corn from the cob with his teeth, when one of the grains slipped into his throat. All efforts to dislodge it were futile and the child was removed to the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia. The doctors found that the grain of corn had swelled so that an operation would be necessary, but before this could be done the boy died.

Sore Throat

Sore throat and constant coughing indicate an affection of the bronchial tubes which may develop into pleurisy or inflammation of the lungs. Do not wait; but use Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup at once and be cured.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

Here is a Chance Girls.

There is a man in Lane, Kansas, who wants a wife. He also believes in advertising, which shows that he is up to date. In order to secure the article he wants, in the shortest possible space of time, he has inserted in his home paper the following notice: "A good girl wanted for a wife i am 25 yers lite hare blue eyes i am worlh In realstate about 2000 dolers anybodie excepting this offer will pleas direct to H. B. Lockwood, Lane, Ks" Up to the last accounts the above had brought no reponse. There is no geographical limit, and competition is "open to the world."

40 Gems, 10 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick—banish sick headache—purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial.—69
Sold by J N & S Krumrine.

Chicken Thief's Salty Sentence.

Several weeks ago, at Williamsport, Joseph Casselberry caught Jacob Probst in the act of stealing chickens from his coop. Probst upon seeing Casselberry knocked him down, cut his head and broke his arm. In court Wednesday Probst was sentenced to two years and six months in the eastern penitentiary.

The Homeliest Man in Bellefonte.

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

Senator Quay, His Son and Ex-Treasurer Haywood.

SETTING A DATE FOR THE TRIAL

There Was Considerable Discussion Between the Judge and Lawyers and December 12 Was Chosen.

DEMURRERS WERE OVERRULED

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—United States Senator Quay, his son Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood will have to stand trial in the criminal court of this city on the charges of conspiracy and illegal use of state funds on deposite in the wrecked People's bank The demurrers recently filed by the defense to the five indictments containing these charges were overruled yesterday by Judge Finletter, who thus sustained the indictments The defendants were not in court, but their counsel entered formal pleas of "not guilty," and Monday, Dec., 12, was fixed for the beginning of the trial.

The proceedings were brief. Judge Finletter came into court and announced that the demurrers to four of the indictments had been overruled and the motion to quash the fifth denied, the defendants being given leave to plead. He also handed down a lengthy written opinion, giving the reasons for the decision, but it was placed on trial without a reading.

Rufus E. Shapley, of counsel for the defense promptly entered a plea of "not guilty." Then followed a discussion concerning the date of trial.

District Attorney Graham, whose term of office expires this month, is anxious to prosecute the cases, and he asked the court to fix as early a day as possible, saying that the commonwealth was ready to proceed at once. Mr. Shapley said it was not usual for a judge to fix a day at the beginning of a new term for the trial of a case which would come before another judge, as it could not be known whether it would suit the convenience of the new judge or not. Besides, Mr. Shields, his colleague, had cases to try in other courts next week, and the defense wanted to have the books in the Quay case examined by experts before the trial. He suggested that next Monday a week be selected.

Mr. Graham objected to this, but the judge said he would like to accommodate Mr. Shields and, as the latter would be engaged next Monday, he would fix Tuesday for the trial. This was unsatisfactory to Lawyer Shields, who said his other case would not be finished in one day.

The court was, for the time, obdurate and, with the remark that unusual importance or dignity would not be given the Quay case, announced that it would have to go to trial next Tuesday. Later in the day, however, there was a side bar conference, at which the judge was prevailed upon to put off the trial until December 12, on account of the other engagements of Lawyer Shields.

Fifty-Three Saturdays.

No doubt it has been noticed by this time that there are fifty-three Saturdays in the year of our Lord 1898 This is due to the year's beginning on Saturday and winding up on Saturday. This will cause a little confusion among the banking and loan and saving institutions before the weekly depositers are made to understand why their deposits were rejected for one Saturday. Fifty two Saturdays are the maximum number from legal standpoint

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great sufferings for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist. Guaranteed.

—At the closing session of the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Grange, at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday afternoon of last week, Master Leonard Rhone, of the Pennsylvania Grange offered a resolution directing the return of the "Temple Fund" to the donors on their application. It was carried.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

—Extensive repairs are being made to the building over the race occupied by McCalmont & Co., and owned by P. B. Crider and son. New sills are being put in by Isaac Miller and his men. The exterior of the building is being repainted and pointed under the directions of Edward Eckenroth.

The woman who is weak, nervous, tired and exhausted; who has a poor and variable appetite and no strength or nerve; who suffers from pains and aches, dragging down and burning sensations; and who recognizes herself, that she has become irritable, cross, blue and despondent, is in almost every case suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity.

Thousands of women suffer in this way and do not recognize the cause, or if they do understand their condition, neglect it rather than submit to the obnoxious examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for women who suffer in this way. It does away with the necessity for these trying ordeals, and may be used in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned, and makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It transforms weak, nervous, petulant invalids into happy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified, over their own signatures, to this fact. The "Favorite Prescription" may be procured from any good medicine dealer. Any woman who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., may have the advice of an eminent and skillful specialist without charge.

Mrs. Cora M. McLaurin, of Rockport, Copiah Co., Miss., writes: "I had displacement and inflammation of the uterus. I was under the treatment of our family physician for a long time, but received no benefit. I had falling of internal organs with ulceration and enlargement. I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Pleasant Pellets' and 'Extract of Smart-Weed.' From the first day I began to improve, and in a short time I was able to do all my housework. If it had not been for your medicines I would have been dead long ago."

Stomach and liver troubles with sluggish action of the bowels are cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Application for Pardon.

Notice has been given that application would be made to the State Board of Pardons for the pardon of James Cornelly, who now is in the Western Penitentiary, from this place, serving a term of five years and six months, upon a conviction of attempting to burn the Armory. Cornelly was sentenced Nov. 1st, 1897. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the lower court affirmed. Since last April he has been in the Western Penitentiary.

Wednesday, the 21st day of December, the Board meets at Harrisburg, where the matter will be argued by his attorneys Orvis, Bower & Orvis, and Taylor & Johnston. This case aroused much local difference of opinion at the time, in which leading citizens expressed displeasure with the trial of the case in our court.—Centre Democrat.

Fred Kurtz Jr., Weds.

Fred Kurtz Jr., of Centre Hall, managing editor of the Centre Hall REPORTER was married Thursday at high noon to Miss Emily Swartz, of Bethlehem, Pa. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Louisa Swartz and was attended only by the immediate families of the young people. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Swartz the wedding was as simple as possible without attendants or display of any sort. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz will arrive in Centre Hall Saturday and reside at the family home there.

This paper extends its heartiest congratulations to the worthy young couple and extends the hope that their voyage on the sea of matrimony may be one of much joy and happiness.

Five Snow Storms.

A well known farmer of Dauphin county has established a weather bureau and predicts a severe winter, basing his views upon the manner in which the muskrats are building their nests. Professor De Voe, who forecasts weather by natural instinct and the tone of the saw in his slab mill, has scheduled twenty-one cold days for December, including five snow storms and one day of zero weather, the 24th.

THROUGH the addition of a single letter to a word by a typographical error a Missouri paper was led to make the following grave announcement the other day: "Sedalia's mayor, having plenty of time on his hands, has decided to begin a war against immorality."

A Counterfeit Ten.

The banks throughout this section of the state have been notified to be on the lookout for a dangerous counterfeit ten dollar note. It is said to be one of the best yet discovered and is described as follows: "Series 1891, check letter B, portrait of Hendricks, J. Fount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer, small red scalloped seal."

Salt Rheum Cured Quick.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures salt rheum and all itching or burning skin diseases in a day. One application gives almost instant relief. For itching, blind or bleeding piles it stands without a peer. Cures in three to six nights. 35 cents.—68.
Sold by J. N. & S. Krumrine.

IMPERIALISM IN 1811.

Speech of Josiah Quincy in the National House of Representatives.

GRAVE DANGER OF DISSOLUTION

The Speech Delivered July 14, 1811—He Speaks with Distress of Mind. States to Be Made Beyond the Mississippi River. A Violation of the Constitution.

A DEATH BLOW TO OUR HOPES

Eighty-eight years ago Hon. Josiah Quincy, afterward president of Harvard college, made a speech in the House of Representatives against Jefferson's Louisiana purchase. The speech was delivered July 14, 1811. With a few changes of phraseology, but none of spirit, it might serve as a good model of an anti-expansionist speech in 1898:

"I address you, sir, with anxiety and distress of mind wholly unprecedented. To me it appears that it would justify a revolution in this country, and that in no great length of time it may produce it. * * * The act contemplated lays ruin at the feet of all our hopes. It is my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the states which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably, if they can; violently, if they must.

"The constitution is a political compact. By whom and about what? It is we, the people of the United States, for ourselves and our posterity; not for the people of Lousiana, nor for the people of New Orleans, or of Canada. * * * The territory contemplated is settled by the treaty of peace, and is included within the Atlantic ocean, the St Croix, the lakes, and a line drawn through the middle of the Mississippi river, until it intersects the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude, thence within a line drawn due east * * * to the Atlantic ocean. * * * This constitution was never constructed to form a covering for the inhabitants of Missouri and Red River country, and whenever it is attempted to be stretched over these it will be rent asunder. * * * Why, sir, I have already heard of six states, and some say at no great distance of time, more. I have also heard that the mouth of the Ohio will be far to the east of the centre of the contemplated empire. It was not for these men that our fathers fought. It was not for them this constitution was adopted. You have no authority to throw the rights and liberties, and property of this people into hochpot with the wild men on the Missouri, nor with the mixed though more respectable race of Anglo-Hispano-Gallo-Americans who bask on the sands at the mouth of the Mississippi. It would be a virtual dissolution of the Union. When you throw the weight of Louisiana into the scale, you destroy the political equipoise contemplated at the time of forming the compact. * * * Do you suppose the people of the Northern or Atlantic states will, or ought to look on with patience and see representatives and senators from the Red River and the Missouri pouring themselves upon this and the other floor, managing the concerns of a sea-board 1500 miles at least from their residence, and having a preponderancy in councils into which, constitutionally, they could never have been admitted? They neither will see it, or ought to see it, with content. The bill will justify a revolution and will produce it. New states are intended to be formed beyond the Mississippi. There is no limit to men's imagination on this subject short of California and the Columbia river, * * * The bill, if it passes, is a death-blow to the constitution. It may afterward linger; but lingering, its fate will at no distant period be consummated."

The Louisiana purchase gave us our present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma and Indian territories.

Another Defective Sidewalk Case.

Jersey Shore will soon have an expensive defective sidewalk suit on hand. Mrs. Rebecca W. Fowler, of Williamsport, while walking on August 15 last on the sidewalk on the vacant lot owned by James G. Sealy, on Main street, that borough fell, and alleges that as a result of the fall she had three ribs fractured and sustained other injuries. Mrs. Fowler's attorneys have notified the borough officials that they intend instituting a suit for damages

LONG ago Alabama's pig iron forced itself into foreign markets, and the growth of that State's production is constantly on the increase. It will not be long before that pig-iron will be turned into steel shapes in Alabama rolling mills, and, in Southern seaports, fashioned into ships that shall help to carry the commerce and the flag of the United States to the uttermost portions of the earth.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

One dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.
FREE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Resurrecting a Ghost.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—An unannounced but important meeting of Democratic leaders was held here Wednesday, with National Committeeman J. M. Guffey most prominent in its deliberations. No statement would be made after adjournment by any of the members present, but it is understood that among the principal subjects discussed were the selection of a candidate for United States senator, the successor of State Chairman Garman (whom it is said will resign shortly), and the future of the party in general.

From the best information obtainable, it is more than probable that Hon. George A. Jenks, late candidate for governor received the endorsement for the senatorship and that the choice for state chairman will be between William J. Brennen, of this city, and B. F. Meyers, of Harrisburg.

The sentiment of the meeting was decidedly in favor of fusion of Democratic and Independent Republican members of the state legislature.

The conference was continued Thursday but no definite statement could be obtained from the participants.

Beside the local leaders there were present from other places: Hon. George A. Jenks, Representative W. T. Creasey, of Columbia county; County Chairman Levi McQuiston, of Butler; ex-Chairman Irwin, of Washington, and Senator Dunlap, of Beaver.

WHY COUGH

Why cough and risk consumption, when the celebrated Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you at once? It never fails to cure throat and lung troubles. For bronchitis, sore throat and hoarseness it is invaluable.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Will cure a Hacking Cough.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

To Prevent Forest Fires.

State Forestry Commissioner J. T. Rothrock, has resumed efforts in behalf of the preservation of the timber lands of Pennsylvania, this being the season of the year when forests are most in danger of destruction by fire. He had addressed communications to the county commissioners of the state, advising the appointment of forest wardens in each township, whose duty it shall be to have all fires which may break out in the timber lands extinguished as soon as possible, and to punish all persons who wilfully start such conflagrations. Under the act of assembly these wardens shall receive compensation only for such time as they are in actual service.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

—The bricklayers employed on Gov. Hasting's property on North Allegheny street, have finished their work on the mansion and have commenced work on the stable.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYwhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

WM. HANNA SENTENCED.

His Honor Judge Love Sits Down Hard on the Big Loafer.

The court of quarter Session closed its business for the week Thursday afternoon There was a large attandance during the week and considerable interest was shown in the many odd cases tried.

In the case of Wm. Hanna convicted of robbing McClellan's tailor shop and jail breaking, Judge Love sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary for the first charge and 1 year and 4 months for the second.

James H. Potter vs. Mrs. Lizzie Lose, prosecutor brought action to recover on a cab and two horses which he claimed to have sold her. She proved that he had sold to her husband instead of to her. Verdict for the defendant.

Mrs. Rosie L. Pearce vs. John Gilant both of Philipsburg. Surety of the peace. Suit was a quarrel between landlady and tenant. Costs were divided between them.

Com. vs. John Taylor, of Potter township, charged by his wife, Mary Taylor, with desertion. Held under advisement by the court.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the honorable Judge of the court of quarter session of the peace in and for the county of Centre, November session, 1898

We respectfully report that we have acted upon sixteen bills of indictment and one bridge view. Nine bills were found true and seven ignored.

We beg, further, to report that we have visited and inspected the county buildings and our observations prompt the following suggestions:

That more comfortable chairs should be placed in the grand jury room. We further recommend that the hall, stairway and kitchen at the sheriff's house need re-papering; and the jail stable needs general repairing, as well as spouting.

We found all the offices in the court house in fair condition, but recommend that a wire screen be placed in the treasurer's office. We respectfully tender our thanks to the honorable judge and district attorney for their courtesy and for assistance rendered during our deliberations.

W. W. FOYER.
Foreman.

Patronize Your Own Town

Especially if you can buy an article that is as good or better than you can buy elsewhere. We have it—It is better than most articles sold for same purpose-It cleanses the teeth—hardens the gums—destroys all germs—leaves a delightfully fragrant taste in the mouth—dentists recommend it—it sells for 25c and we guarantee it, it is called "GREEN'S AROMATIC Antiseptic Tooth Wash—try it Manufactured at

GREEN'S PHARMACY,
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, April 18th, 1898, trains will run as follows, leaving the P. R. R. station.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
	College Exp.	College Accm.		Mail.	Exp	Bellf
1*	*5	*3		*2	*4	6*
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lv	Ar	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 30	4 00	10 30	Bellefonte	8 50	2 40	6 40
8 35	4 06	10 37	Coleville	8 40	2 25	6 30
f638	f4 10	f10 42	Morris	f 8 37	f2 22	f6 27
f643	f4 13	f10 47	Whitmer	f8 35	f2 17	f6 23
f646	f4 18	f10 51	Hunters	f8 31	f2 10	f6 21
f650	f4 21	f10 56	Filmore	f8 28	12 46	f6 18
f656	f4 25	f11 02	Briarly	f8 20	f2 40	f6 14
7 06	4 28	11 05	Waddle	8 20	1 55	6 10
f703	f4 30	f11 08	Lamboarn	f8 18	f1 52	f6 07
f712	f4 40	f11 16	Krumrine	f8 07	f1 37	f5 52
f722	f4 44	f11 32	University Inn	f8 02	f1 32	f5 46
7 25	4 45	11 35	State College	8 00	1 30	5 45
f727	f4 50	f11 24	Struble	f7 45	f1 34	f5 25
f731	f4 55		Bloomsdorf	f7 40		f5 20
7 35	5 00		Pine Grv Mills	7 35		5 15

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte for points east and west.
f stops on flag. *Daily except Sunday.
F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.			Nov. 21, 1898.		READ UP		
No. 1	No. 5	No. 3			No. 6	No. 2	No. 4
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Lv.	Ar.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
*7 10	*7 50	*2 40	Bellefonte		10 17	9 46	5 10
7 22	8 02	2 52	Nigh		10 04	9 27	4 57
7 28	8 18	2 58	Zion		9 59	9 21	4 51
7 33	8 13	3 04	Reeds Park		9 54	9 16	4 46
7 35	8 15	3 06	Dunkles		9 52	9 14	4 44
7 39	8 19	3 09	Hublersburg		9 49	9 11	4 40
7 43	8 23	3 13	Snydertown		9 46	9 06	4 36
7 46	8 26	3 16	Nittany		9 44	9 03	4 33
7 48	8 29	3 18	Huston		9 42	9 00	4 30
7 51	8 32	3 21	Lamar		9 40	8 57	4 27
7 53	8 35	3 23	Clintondale		9 38	8 54	4 24
7 57	8 39	3 27	Krider's S'n'g		9 34	8 49	4 19
8 02	8 44	3 32	Mackeyville		9 30	8 43	4 13
8 08	8 50	3 38	Cedar Springs		9 24	8 37	4 07
8 10	8 52	3 40	Salona		9 22	8 35	4 05
8 15	8 57	3 45	Mill Hall		*9 17	*8 30	*4 00
			(BEECH CREEK R. R.)				
11 45	9 50		Jersey Shore		7 55	3 25	
12 20	10 25		Arr. WM'PORT Lve.		7 21	*2 56	
12 34	11 30		Lve. WM'PORT Arr.		* 85	2 30	
			(PHILA AND READING RY)				
8 29	7 09		PHILA		11 36	*8 36	
10 40	9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)		9 00	*4 30	
p.m.			Ar.	Lv.	p.m.	a.m.	

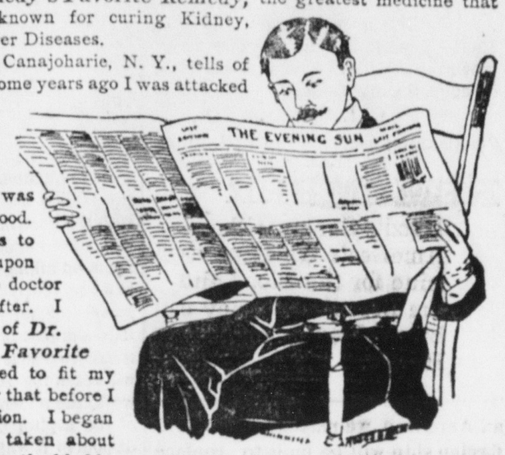
*Daily. † Week Days. ‡ 6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡ 10 55 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 36 p. m.

J. W GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

Saved from the Surgeon's Knife

No organs are of greater importance to the human body than the Kidneys. Their duty is to sift and strain the poisonous and waste matter from the blood, and if they fail to do this, the trouble shows in the nervous system, and even in the brain. Your life is at stake when there are pains in the small of your back—when you are compelled to get up at night to urinate—when the passing of water causes scalding pain—when there is a sediment in the urine in the vessel, or when it appears white or milky. When so afflicted, you can conquer the trouble with *Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy*, the greatest medicine that civilization has ever known for curing Kidney, Bladder, Blood and Liver Diseases.



James Lettice, of Canajoharie, N. Y., tells of his wonderful cure: "Some years ago I was attacked with pains in my back and sides that were fearful. I could not control my kidneys, and what came from me was filled with mucus and blood. An Albany doctor was to perform an operation upon me, and said my home doctor could take care of me after. I saw an advertisement of *Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy*, which seemed to fit my case, so I decided to try that before I submitted to the operation. I began its use. When I had taken about two bottles the flow from the bladder grew cleaner, and the pain stopped, and in a short time I was saved from the surgeon's knife, and am now well."

Favorite Remedy also cures Eczema, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Constipation. For Female Troubles it is unequaled. It is sold for $1.00 a bottle at all drug stores.

Sample Bottle Free! In order that sufferers may be convinced of the curative virtues of *Favorite Remedy*, a free sample bottle will be sent, prepaid, to those who send their full postoffice address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y. It is necessary to say that you saw the advertisement in this paper if you wish to take advantage of this genuine and liberal offer. Send today.

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

OWN A TEN ACRE FRUIT & TRUCK FARM

In the Garden State of Delaware, near all the large markets of the country. Only 5 hours from New York, near Rail Roads, School and Post Office. High rolling lands, no hills or stones, rich soil, mild healthy climate, only short distance from sea shore, plenty of fishing and hunting. $10 down, balance in small monthly payments. Send for our paper which gives full information. **Delaware Land and Improvement Company**, 11 Broadway, New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Get an Education

An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses; also special work in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study, insure best results to students of

Central State Normal School

LOCK HAVEN, Clinton Co., PA.

Handsome buildings perfectly equipped, steam heat, electric lights, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low. State aid to students. Send for catalog.

JAMES ELDON, Ph.D., Principal.
Central State Normal School,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

WE TAN Cattle hides and all kinds of skins whole for ROBES & RUGS. Soft, light, moth-proof. Get our tan circular. We make frisian, coon and galloway fur coats and robes. If your dealer don't keep them get catalogue from us. We also do Taxidermy and Head Mounting.

CROSBY FRISIAN FUR CO.,
116 MILL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

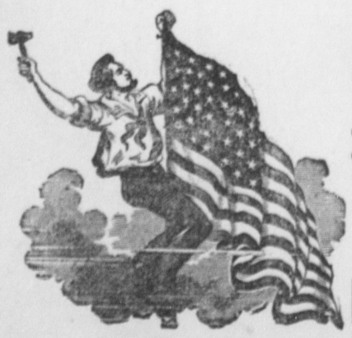
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The New York WEEKLY TRIBUNE



THE GREAT
NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER
For FARMERS and VILLAGERS,
and your favorite home paper.
THE
BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BOTH One Year for $1.50

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, Illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

THE REPUBLICAN gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

Send all subscriptions to THE REPUBLICAN, Bellefonte, Pa.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

Results Were Long Anticipated At Manila.

AGUINALDO IS VERY QUIET NOW

The Only Trouble on the Island of Luzon Appears to be Set Going by the Foolish Native Newspapers.

DOINGS OF PEACE COMMISSIONERS

MANILA, Dec., 3.—Owing to the fact that the result of the Paris conference has long been anticipated here, the agreement of Spain to cede the Philippines to the United States created no excitement. The Americans made no demonstrations, commercial circles were relieved, the Spaniards were indifferent and some of the American volunteers were disgusted at the prospects of being detained here, now that the fighting is finished.

Aguinaldo is certain to assume a conciliatory attitude, because his position is daily becoming more untenable. His rival intriguers are becoming uncontrollable especially since funds have run short and the outlying provinces have become disaffected.. Although never much more than a figuredhead, Aguinaldo has been consistantly temperate, and the authorities have no reason to fear that he will depart from this policy.

Nevertheless, the native newspapers continue to publish inflammatory articles. The Republica Filipina today publishes an article headed "The Moment has arrived." "When the conference terminated its labors," says the paper, "the Filipinos had already conquered all of the island of Luzon and the adjacent islands, except the towns of Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte and Samar. Therefore, Spain has ceded authority which she did not possess. The Filipinos will never consent to the ignominy of being treated as chattels. They will shed their blood in torrents again before bowing to foreign dominion however light.

"America brought the great chief Aguinaldo from Hong Kong and recognized our nationality by allowing our flag to be raised at Corregidor Island and to sail the bay in full sight of all the foreign fleets. None dared to interfere. If America now declines to openly acknowledge our independence a great injustice will be committed. Had Spain asked $40,000,000 for the islands the Filipinos would gladly have given twice that amount or more to preserve their rights, ruthlessly set aside by the enemy and the nation without a true understanding of the asperation, rights and sacrifices of those who have stood torture enough and who are left to fight and suffer in defense of their country from new slavery."

In conclusion the article affirms the friendship of the Filipinos for Americans, insist that the insurgents will never fire the first shot, and adds the harmony existing will only be broken by "priests or traitors inducing the Americans to attack us."

Presence of Mind.

A man and a woman entered the hospital in Auburn, N. Y., bringing a burned child in a blanket. As the woman was riding in an open trolley car, she heard a shriek and saw a child in a dooryard with its dress afire. She jumped off the car, grabbed a blanket from a clothes line, wrapped it around the child and rolled it on the ground. The child's mother picked it up, and that started the fire again. The rescuer instantly grabbed the child from its mother, and again rolled it on the ground in the blanket and then ran with it to the car, got aboard and brought it to the hospital. It is badly burned but will recover.

Whatever else you do, for a child (or another) that is ablaze, throw it down, and thereby give it ten chances for its life where it will have one if you leave it standing with its head and face in a funnel of flame, while you are trying to tear off its clothing.—Harper's Bazar.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15cts. and 25cts. per package Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Damages for Blacklisting.

A brakeman who had been blacklisted by the Nickel Plate Railroad company, so that he was unable to obtain employment on any other railroad, has just recovered $5,000 damages in the Ohio courts. It seems to have been a clear case for punitive action against a corporation practically conspiring to deprive a man of the right to earn his livelihood elsewhere after it had discharged him.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERsons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly $75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Prest. Dept. M. Chicago. 529-16t

New Officers for Gregg Post

Saturday evening Nov. 28th Gregg post No. 95, G. A. R., was inspected Capt. Joseph Green of George L. Potter post was the inspecting officer, and made a through examination. Gregg post has 63 members in good standing, a relief fund of $562, and a post fund. As far as members in good standing is concerned, Gregg post is the best in the country; it has the largest relief fund in Centre county, and numbers among its members some of the most prominent citizens of the place. The nominations of officers for the ensuing year, nomination being equivalent to election, were as follows: Commander, Samuel Sheffer; senior vice commander, D. C. Walters; junior vice Amos Garbrick; quartermaster, H. B. Pontius; officer of the day, Gen. John I. Curtin; post surgeon, Thomas Donachy; chaplain, James Harris; officer of the guard Charles Eckenroth; ordnance officer, John Bryan; trustee, S. B. Miller; delegates to the State encampment, S. B. Miller, S. H. Williams, Charles Eckenroth, and Thomas Donachy. The election will take place Dec. 10. There were many members present. After the regular exercises the doors of the dinning room were thrown open and all partook of a banquet provided by the wives, sisters and friends of the members. The committee was composed of the following ladies: Mrs Thomas Donachy in charge; Mrs Amos Mullin, Mrs. Henry Yeager, Mrs. J. S. McCarger, Mrs. Edward Barry, Mrs. S. H. Williams, Mrs. Satterfield, Mrs. Charles Eckenroth, Mrs. John Aikens, Mrs. Augustus Case, and Mrs. William Case.—Grit.

WHOOPING

One of the most distressing sights is to see a child almost choking with the dreadful whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will be obtained at once and the sufferer will soon be cured.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Whooping-Cough quickly.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

AN Englishman in Crete writes that he is amazed at its fertility and natural resources. Even the Turkish misrule of 229 years has not succeeded in converting it into a sterile land, like some of the smaller islands, of the 'Aegean."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

—The British Houses of Parliament cover nine acres and contain 1200 apartments.

Are You Pale?

Are your cheeks hollow and your lips white?

Is your appetite poor and your digestion weak? Is your flesh soft and have you lost in weight?

These are symptoms of anemia or poor blood. They are just as frequent in the summer as in the winter. And you can be cured at one time just as well as another.

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites* will certainly help you. Almost everyone can take it, and it will not disturb the weakest stomach.

It changes the light color of poor blood to a healthy and rich red. It nourishes the brain; gives power to the nerves. It brings back your old weight and strength.

All Druggists. 50c. and $1
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

McKinley's Big Mince Pie.

One of the features of the official Thanksgiving at the national capital was the present of a mammoth mince pie, weighing 70 pounds to the President. The baker embellished the upper crust with the American coat-of-arms in raised dough,

On the same day there arrived from the far Northwest a pair of eagles for Secretary Alger. The unknown donor had forgotten to prepay the charges, amounting to $48. The birds were consigned to the Zoo, where they will consort with those presented to General Grant.

—The Bros. Royer in the "Next Door" coming to the Opera house Thursday Dec. 8th, are said to be a lot of clever fun producers and the antics they go through are fast and furious in the three acts the acrobats lead Anhouser Bush, a Dutch Masher, and Dan McSorely an Irish sport, a merry dance, tumbling in and out doors, falling over walls, here, there, everywhere at the most unexpected times and places, one follows them in a whirl. This continues throughout the entire performance you will laugh yourself hoarse at this wonderful funny show.

Your Danger Now

Is from the overworked condition of the liver and kidneys which are unable to expel impurities from the blood. This causes rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in curing this disease. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and permanently cures the aches and pains which other medicines fail to relieve. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best winter medicine because it purifies enriches and vitalizes the blood. It gives help just where help is needed. It tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, and arouses and sustains the kidneys. It wards off pneumonia, fevers, bronchitis, colds, coughs and the grip.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERsons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly $75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Prest., Dept. M. Chicago. 529-16t

Lovely Women in the Lagar

at the Quinto Celleiros, Portugal.

Girls treading Grapes, to music, wearing short jackets and short linen pants, but a great variety of headgear. A violinist, seated on the edge of the vat, fiddles while one or two of the damsels join in with their voices, keeping time with their feet, treading the grapes.

Rubber Rollers are Used for Crushing the Grapes to Make Speer's Port, Burgundy, Claret and Other Wines,

Which, as is well known, rival the world in excellence, for invalids and aged persons, and are made from the Oporto grape grown on vines imported from Portugal forty years ago. The soil of northern New Jersey, containing iron, is just suited for them. Mr. Speer, however, uses the improved way of mashing the grapes. He employs large rollers of rubber run by an engine which crush grapes at the rate of a barrel a minute. Speer's Wines, especially the Port and Burgundy now in market, are of very old vintage, and have no superior. Physicians far and near prescribe them for weakly females and aged persons. They are blood-making, adding iron to the system, and tend to prolong life. Extensively used at parties, weddings and general family use. ☞ SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO DEAL IN WINES.

See a lot of young girls in another column with their garments tucked up treading grapes in a Quinto village of Portugal during the wine making season. The practice is kept up to this day. Speer of New Jersey, however, uses rubber rollers and makes the most superior wines of the world.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERsons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly $75. References. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess Prest., Dept. M. Chicago. 529-16t

—Lewis Furey, of Lock Haven, son of Joe W. Furey, has enlisted in the regular army. He will be attached to the 10th regiment now at Huntsville, Ala., and will soon be sent to Cuba.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A Three Legged Calf.

A Jersey cow owned by P. H. Meyer, at Boalsburg, gave birth to a three legged calf. The two hind legs were perfectly natural, but only one leg supported the front end of the calf's body. After living several days, Mr. Meyer killed the freak.

What a Fleet!

Sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, sick headache—formidable foes to good health—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are the invincible battleships that can put to rout and destroy the last vestige of them, and make peace and happiness reign where all was missery and suffering. 35 cents.—70

Sold by J. N. & S. Krumrine.

When Notes Become Due.

Commercial paper falling due on December 24, 25, 26 and 27, on account of Christmas falling on Sunday, becomes due and payable on December 27, and not on December 24, as has been erroneously reported. Notes becoming due on December 31, January 1, 2 and 3 are payable on the latest date.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S Favorite Remedy

The one sure cure for The Kidneys, Liver and Blood

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYwhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago. 51-16t

Professional Cards.

D. H. HASTINGS, W. F. REEDER
HASTINGS & REEDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Focum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

HUGH S. TAYLOR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No 24 Temple Court. All manner of business attended promptly.

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's new building corner of Allegheny and High streets 16 45

A. A. DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Crider's Building, corner Allegheny streets, Bellefonte, Pa. 24-19-tf

FOREST AND STREAM TRIAL TRIP

AT SPECIAL TRIP RATE.

This large illustrated sportsman's weekly is just the paper for you if you are a shooter or angler or amateur sailor or camper or observer of nature. FOREST AND STREAM is called the "sportsman's home journal," because all in the home read it. To know it is to like it. The price is 10 cents per copy (of all newsdealers); but that you may get acquainted with FOREST AND STREAM, send 25 cents (silver or stamps), and we will send the paper for four weeks as a special trial trip. Our catalogue of best books on outdoor sports will come to you free. Address

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.
346 Broadway, New York.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

Duff's College

Gives a specialized Bread-winning Education. FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS,

P. DUFF & SON, 214 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG, PA.

Permanent Positions

for a few men and women who have plenty of energy and business ability, to hire and superintend agents. $40 a month and all expenses at the start.

P. W. Ziegler & Co., 218 Locust St., Phila.

The Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	13	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	25	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisements at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

IN less than a year the United States has whipped the dickens out of Spain, taken all the real estate in sight, brought all Europe to its senses, and now there's peace again. That's the whole story in a thimble.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the agricultural department, is the only cabinet officer who thought enough of the newspaper people to have a synopsis of his report prepared for their use. It is a plan that all his colleagues should imitate next year.

A LECTURER on the wastefulness of American housekeepers estimates that 100,000 families could be fed with the food thrown away by hotels, restaurants and large private establishments in New York alone. The cause is said to be the abundance of food and the bad cookery in America.

THE next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in Chicago, beginning May 1, 1900. The contest between Chicago and Minneapolis for the honor of entertaining this quadrennial meeting of the representatives of the most numerous body of Protestants in the United States was quite animated, but Chicago won at the final meeting of the committee on Thursday.

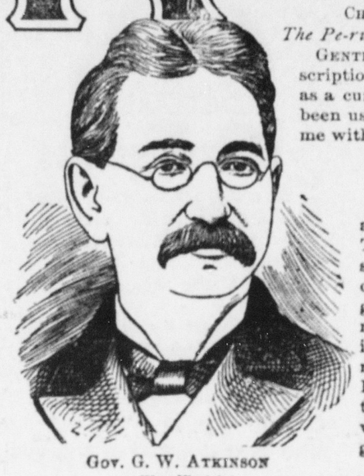
Is there a microbe of longevity? It would really seem so from the diversity of courses ascribed by aged people to account for their long lives. Sir Isaac Holden, an ancient man who lately died in England, said he owed the prolongation of his existence to his abstinence from bread. Thomas Whittington lived 101 years and never drank any liquid except ardent spirit. A centurian smuggler said his prescription for long life was "wet feet every day and drunk every night."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S annual message, which is presented in another part of this issue, is a plain, business-like document. The first portion of the paper is devoted an unbiased and unimpassioned recital of the steps leading up to the war with Spain, as well as of the results of that brief but decisive conflict. The president declares very explicitly that Cuba must be helped to independent government at the earliest practical moment. So soon as the island has been completely pacified, the moment all classes of inhabitants are secure in the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the military government established by the United States must be withdrawn. The president says little about our distant possessions, declaring that discussion with reference thereto will not be proper before the treaty of peace has been signed. He discusses in the same sensible way our relations to other nations as well as various topics of domestic interest, including the currency question, and most that he says will commend itself to the favor of his countrymen. The message is singularly free from the personal opinions of William McKinley. Its author has been mindful of the constitutional provision which requires him to give certain information to the congress concerning the state of the union, and he has been scrupulously careful to keep within that limit. His message, great as is its length, is an informing document.

Endorsed by the Governor

West Virginia's chief magistrate recommends Pe-ru-na, the National Catarrh Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN are slow to speak for publication. This is because their influence is so great. The endorsement of Governors, Senators and Congressmen guarantees merit. Public words of praise from such prominent officials must be based on positive knowledge. The recognition which the catarrh remedy Pe-ru-na is constantly receiving by men of national fame is very gratifying. Among recent letters from persons of eminence is the following from Governor Atkinson of West Virginia. The governor says:



GOV. G. W. ATKINSON of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

GENTLEMEN:—"I can recommend your prescription Pe-ru-na as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results."

Very truly,

GOV. G. W. ATKINSON.

Catarrh is the national disease. Not an American family is free from it. The search for relief and cure is constant. Experiments of all kinds are continually made without result for good. Ignorance of the causes and nature of catarrh is universal. Catarrh is elusive, persistent, penetrating. It may exist in any organ of the body. For this national malady there exists the national scientific remedy Pe-ru-na which for forty years has been doing a grand work.

Pe-ru-na is the unflinching foe of catarrh and overcomes it wherever it may exist. It is the prescription of Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O., who gives personal attention, without charge, to a voluminous correspondence on the subject of catarrhal diseases. Dr. Hartman's books on catarrh are mailed on application. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

AS TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The suggestion has been made that the acquisition of colonies by the United States is a violation of the Monroe doctrine. Suppose it is. What difference does it make? Are we always to be bound by tradition? Do not the times change the situation of affairs? Does it mean that the United States shall never advance from the narrow confines laid out by our forefathers?

But on the other hand we cannot see wherein the expansion idea conflicts in the least with the Monroe doctrine. That simply indicates that this country would not regard it as a friendly act for any European power to establish new colonies in the Western hemisphere. What has that to do with the extension of Republican ideas into the Eastern hemisphere? Nothing at all. On the contrary it strikes us that the annexation of the colonies and the expansion of our limit to other parts of the world is nothing more than an extension of the Monroe doctrine. We are simply extending the idea, that is all.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

GENERAL BLANCO is now on the seas well along on his return voyage to Spain. When he came to succeed Weyler his purpose was to subdue the Cuban insurgents in short order, end the war and save Cuba to Spain. But he found the insurrection greater than he supposed and the insurgents in such complete control that their subjection was impossible. Weyler knew this before he left Havana, and he is no doubt glad that he escaped the humiliation that overtook his successor.

HOLDS ITS GROUND.

This is Testimony From Everywhere as Well as From Bellefonte.

Can this be so? Is this true? Are the facts Garbled? Is the truth Distorted? These are questions which every man and women in Bellefonte suffering the tortures of backache asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusions arrived at touching the truth of these cures are he can't hedge or flinch from or disprove the following, for it took place in Bellefonte, and the experiences are those of a Bellefonte citizen.

Mr. A. B. Steel, of Halfmoon Hill says: "I have never had a bad back since I used Doan's Kidney Pills two years ago I procured them at that time from F. Potts Green's drug store, and used them but I have never had any occasion to use them since. I was at that time so bad with lumbago or lameness across my kidneys that I had to lay off work. I was hurt at a barn raising some years ago by a heavy timber swinging and striking me in the back. After that, whenever I took cold it always affected my kidneys. This was the case for years but Doan's Kidney Pills finished all that suffering. I can speak as highly of this valuable preparation now as I did then."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo. N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name *Doan's* and take no substitute.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 5th, 1898.

President McKinley's annual message to Congress is a thoroughly patriotic document from start to finish. There is not a word of partisanship in it. The message will not only be read with interest but it will be carefully preserved, as it is an authentic, condensed history of the events leading to the war with Spain, of the war, and of the results of the war, so far as they are known at this time. It is, in itself alone, sufficient to place President McKinley in the very front ranks of American statesmen, if he had not already attained that position. It is necessarily long, but contains no platitudes, no striving after effect nor bids for popular favor. It is a plain statement of some of the most important events in the country's history, made by a man whose patriotism has been proven by trials such as few men have gone through. It ought to be read in every school-house in the land and studied as a lesson in current American history, written by a maker of that history. Even the most partisan democrats find nothing in it to object to, which is something decidedly unusal in Presidents' messages.

The attendance at the opening of Congress was quite up to the everage, both on the floor of the House and Senate and in the galleries. Speaker Reed opened the House, his smiling face indicating a contentment that must have been envied by those democrats who have for months past been engazed in overthrowing him, on paper. Vice President Hobart presided over the opening of the Senate in his usual urbane and dignified manner. Among the notable Senatorial absentees were Senators Davis, of Minn.; Frye, of Me., and Gray of Delaware, who are detained in Paris by their work as American Peace Commissioners, but who expect to complete the treaty of Peace and start for home in a very few days, the difficult part having been accomplished when the Spanish Commissioners agreed to our terms, a week ago.

No man is better authority on things Congressional than Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations His opinions carry weight because of his long experience and the correctness of his judgement in the past. He said of the session of Congress that opened to-day. "In my opinion, the session will be an interesting one, and many of the debates will be of great importance." Of the prospect of legislation he said: "It can be laid down as a safe rule that if any measure proposed is antagonized by a determined minority, it will be withdrawn. There will be great pressure in behalf of legislation for the Nicaragua Canal, and if any important measure is passed, outside of the appropriation bills, it will be the Canal bill. That subject has been so thoroughly threshed over that it ought not provoke much debate." Of the Treaty of Peace with Spain he said: "It will be ratified beyond a doubt, and exactly as it comes to us from the Peace Commission. We cannot afford to stultify ourselves in the face of the world by refusing to accept the work of the Commissioners. They have been very careful and deserve the endorsement of the country. I shall be in favor of prompt action, because we ought to dispose of the matter and not let it remain in a state of uncertainty. We want to settle as soon as possible our relations to the Philippines, and this we cannot do until the treaty is ratified."

Secretary Alger's annual report is a very interesting document, embracing, as it does, a brief, but comprehensive sketch of the conduct of the war, with copies of all official orders relating to the army, etc. A careful study of it will remove the last vestige of foundation for most of the stories attacking the management of the War Department. For instance, the official figures of the wounded in the Santiago campaign are a complete refutation of the stories that the wounded were not properly cared for. There were 140 surgeons with Gen. Shafter's army. The total number of wounded was 1,431, of whom only 13 died of their wounds, a percentage as remarkable in the history of war as some of the more talked about achievements of the war.

Chairman Hepburn, of the House committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce, anticipating early action on the Nicaragua Canal bill, has announced that the committee will grant hearings either for or against the Nicaragua Canal. The agents of the Panama Canal company, now in Washington, are prepared it is believed, to spend a lot of money to defeat or prevent Nicaragua Canal legislation, but the friends of the Canal are also in Washington in force, including a delegation from the chamber of commerce at San Francisco, and they will work as they have never worked before, because they believe success is in sight.

Senator Thurston, of Nebr., is one of the most pronounced expansionists in Congress. He said, speaking of the various objections to our taking the Philippines; "I am satisfied to trust their future to the good sense of the American people. If they become a burden rather than a blessing, the same patriotic spirit which demanded their surrender by Spain would then set them up in independence or otherwise dispose of them, without sacrificing the liberties of other people and without doing discredit to the American name."

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHOULD WE BUY FOREIGN SHIPS?

Since the cheapness of raw materials and the perfection of methods of transforming them into manufactured products have so cheapened the cost of steel as to enable our manufacturers to profitably compete in foreign markets with foreign steel makers, there has been a growing conviction manifest throughout the country that American shipbuilding revival is at hand. It is well in evidence, now, that if we had enough to build to keep our yards employed, we could build ships as cheaply in this country as they can be built abroad. It is only a step from ability to do a thing to the actual doing of it. But nevertheless, we find a number of people still insistently demanding that American citizens be permitted to buy and register foreign-built ships. The wisdom of permitting or of doing this, is what we now wish to critically consider.

Being able—under equal conditions—to build as cheaply in this country as in any other, the only reason that an American would look abroad for a ship would be that it was already built. But should our people put their money into ships more or less antiquated, old-fashioned or partially worn out, in order to compete with their rivals who will have new ships, modern and more economical, with a better classification and less insurance rating on ship and cargo? Will not the less modern and more expensive ships our people will buy, seriously, if not fatally, handicap them in the struggle they will inaugurate with people intrenched in the business of running ships in the foreign trade? Less modern ships will be more expensive, because they will consume more coal and require a higher insurance rate, as will the cargoes they will carry, than the up-to date new ships.

What will induce the owner of a foreign ship to sell her to an American? Only a good, or at least a fair price. That same price put into a securing enployment to the owner of the new ship will give the advantage in the new ship. Why should the owner of the new ship not be the American, the one inexperienced in shipowning in the foreign trade, and therefore needing every possible advantage to enable him to successfully compete with his experienced rival? This is a practical question. For every foreign built ship sold to an American, we may be sure a new foreign ship will be built to replace her. So long, therefore, as we are assured that there will be a new ship built as cheaply in this country as in any other, why not have it built here—why not dissuade our own people from purchasing more or less worn out foreign ships and try and induce them to purchase brand-new-up-to-date, more economical modern ships built by American shipbuilders?

Surely, if our ability to build ships as cheaply as they can be built elsewhere is likely to cause Americans to more largely invest in ships for the foreign trade, that it not an argument for them to buy foreign-built and probably old-fashioned ships? The economics of industry assure us, also, that the more ships our own builders construct, the more cheaply they will be coustructed. If American demand for ships for the foreign trade is confined to newly-built American ships, by refusing to permit our people to register foreign-built ships as American, just that much sooner all the world will be coming to us to buy our ships that will be cheaper and probably better built than those of any other nation.

Let me say have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway. Elizabeth, N. J

I tried Ely's Cream balm. and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. the terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock late major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen. ,Buffalo N. Y.

A 10c trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers. 56 Warren St., N. Y.

IF FRYE COULD TALK SPANISH.

In one of his private letters home Senator Frye wrote from Paris the other day: "Ah, me! ah, me! If I could only understand Spanish! It is the regret of my life. For between two parties to a conference, where neither can understand a mortal word of what the other says or how he says it, making treaties is slow work. If I could talk Spanish for about thirty minutes, wouldn't I read the riot act!" No one who knows Senator Frye doubts that he could do it.—Lewistown (Me) Journal.

THE two women who were held responsible for the death of Harold Frederic, because they "treated" him in London according to the methods of Christian Science, have been released from custody. Which is probably the end of that wretched business.

News Boiled Down.

Much typhoid is reported in Honolulu.

The United States of Central America has dissolved.

Publishers of directories have formed an association for mutual protection.

Company D, Third New York regiment, has been mustered out at Oswego.

Two British brigades have been ordered to take the field against the mad mullah.

The big steamer Arthur Orr, wrecked on Lake Superior last week has been floated.

HOOD'S Coupon CALENDAR 1899

is a perfect beauty, patriotic, up to date. Subject:

"An American Girl."

One of the handsomest pieces of color work issued this year. Lithographed, with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to

C. I. HOOD & CO.,

[Mention this paper] Lowell, Mass.

REMEMBER

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

CONGRESS ONCE MORE!

First Day's Session Took Up the President's Message.

INTENSE INTEREST SHOWN IN IT

On Account of the Importance of the Many Questions With Which It Will Have to Deal—Most Important Message In Years.

FORECAST OF THE PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senators express a determination to take up the work of the session vigorously in the beginning, with the hope of having it well advanced before the holidays, and they are counting upon taking up the appropriation bills at a very early date for the purpose of preventing an extra session, due to any failure of part of the national budget. It is expected that the army deficiency bill will reach the senate during the present week, the understanding at the north end of the capitol being that the house will dispose of it within a very few days after assembling. The committee on appropriations will bring it in early for the double purpose of having it passed quickly and of testing the feeling of senators on questions connected with the war.

The first day's session will be given up almost extirely to the president's message and there is great interest manifested in hearing the minutest details of his recommendations.

ADJOURNMENT AFTER MESSAGE IS READ.

After the reading of the message the senate will adjourn until the next day. All plans for legislation of general scope await the promulgation of this document and as a consequeoce one bears far less than usual of the measures to be introduced.

It is impossible to say what matters will occupy the week after the disposal of the message, but it is probable that some speeches may be delivered upon the policy indicated by the message and also that the calendar may be taken up.

There are many measures which have been reported and there will be no difficulty to find employment if the senate is disposed to settle to routine so early in the session.

During the closing days of the last session Senator Morgan gave notice of his intention to call up the Nicaraugua canal bill at the opening of this session.

MORGAN WILL REDEEM HIS PROMISE.

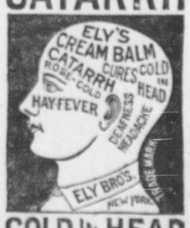
He unquestionably will redeem this promise and will doubtless seek the first opportunity but for the possibility of change of sentiment in favor of having the government undertake the entire responsibility of building the canal. All the indications are that this question will be one of the most prominent subjects under consideration during the session.

Opposition is developing to the bill which the Hawaiian commission will bring in and for which early consideration wil be asked. There is a considerable contingent in the senate opposed to constituting the islands into a territory because of the apprehension that it may be converted into a state and deliberate consideration of the whole subject will be asked.

While it is quite too early to reach a definite conclusion there are decided indications of a disposition on the part of the senate to confine the session's work to routine measures and the appropriation bills and it need surprise no one if the session would demonstrate that this general policy had been pursued.

As Dewey's salary is not much over $5,000, and he could earn this sum in a day or two's time by writing a magazine article, it's another case where the pen's mightier than the sword.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

Ask Your DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed Gives Relief at once

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, Warren St., Jewk.

Bellefonte Markets

Corrected weekly by Gerberich & Son. The following quotations are taken at noon, on Wednesday of each week

PER BUSHEL		PER TON	
Wheat, new	65c	Ground Plaster	$8.00
Red Wheat	65c	PER BUSHEL	
Rye	40c	Buckwheat	30c
Corn, shelled	40c	Cloverseed	
Corn, ears new	36c	Crimson Clover	
Oats, old	25c	Seed	$3.00
Oats, new	20c		

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by Sechler & Co.

PER POUND		PER BUSHEL	
Lard	06c	Potatoes,	45
Country Shoulders		Onions	50
Country Sides		PER DOZEN	
Country Hams		Eggs	20c
Tallow	05c		
Butter	20c		

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

Spain's Violated Pledges.

The message then proceeds to show that no relief was afforded the stricken reconcentrados in Cuba, despite Spain's reiterated professions made in that regard, and follows with a discussion of the relief measures started in this country and managed by the American Red Cross. The message proceeds:

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and goodwill—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsover wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, an the 9th of March, appropriating fifty million dollars "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith to be expended at the discretion of the president." That this act of prevision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken.

After referring to the notes presented by the continental powers that "humanity and moderation might mark the course of this government and people," and declaring that "still, animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle," the president discusses Spain's puerile "efforts" to produce peace and then his message of April 11, 1898, in which he declared that "the long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained."

Our Citizens' Patriotic Response.

Then follows a review of the events immediately preceding the declaration of war, and a reference to his proclamation of April 26 announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, etc. The message continues:

Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25th for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26, 1898.

The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th day of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hunderd and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one was leased, and the four vessels of the International Navigation company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the navy department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows:

Four battleships of the first class; 1 battleship of the second class; 2 armored cruisers, 6 coast defense monitors, 1 armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, 1 dynamite criuser, 11 torpedo boats, vessels of the old navy, including monitors, 14. Auxiliary navy: Eleven auxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Reference is then made to the alarm felt along our Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy, and of the measures taken to protect our large seacoast cities by the establishment of a coast defense and the planting of mines in the barbors. Then follows a discussion of the expenditures made from the $50,000,000 defense fund and of the prompt action of congress in authorizing a popular loan and passing the war revenue act. The message continues:

The First Encounter of the War.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate.

The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts, and demolished several new works in construction.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary 24 hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphed orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the Bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. For this gallant achievement the congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward. The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

Proceeding, the message refers to the principal events of the war—the death of Ensign Worth Bagley, the "exceptional heroism of Lieutenant Hobson and his seven devoted volunteers," the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico and the departure of Admiral Cervera's fleet from Cape Verde Islands. The landing of Shafter's army at Daiquiri and the capture of Santiago itself is dwelt upon, and then comes this tribute to the fleets of Sampson and Schley:

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, the 3d of July, occured the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed and one man seriously wounded.

Then follows the oft told story of the capitulation of Santiago, and a tribute to "the individual valor of officers and soldiers." The return of our soldiers from Cuba after only two months' absence is alluded to, and a splendid tribute is paid to "the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although anxious to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States." The work of Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross society is also feelingly referred to.

The action of Spain in suing for peace, the presidential proclamation suspending hostilities and the appointment of the peace commissions is dealt with at length, and then comes the following with reference to Cuba:

No Recommendations as to Policy.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until congress has legislated otherwise it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government iuaugurated military occupation will be continued.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

The Argentine-Chile Dispute.

A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chile, stretching along the Andean crests from the southern border of the Atacama Desert to Magellan straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year, and afforded to this government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this end have been perfected, the questions of fact upon which the respective commissioners were unable to agree being in course of reference to her Britannic majesty for determination. A residual difference touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama Desert, for which existing treaties provided no adequate adjustment, bids fair to be settled in like manner.

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is strong hope that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of commercial communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity.

The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austro-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the empress-queen of that historic realm.

The Lattimer Shooting.

On the 10th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Lattimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luzerne county and his deputies, in which 22 miners were killed and 44 wounded, of whom 10 of the killed and 12 of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the federal executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried, and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold the law and preserve public order in the state. A representative of the department of justice attended the trial and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession this government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austro-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter, after learning the results of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

Despite the brief time allotted for preparation, the exhibits of this country at the Universal Exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than those of other countries. The worth of such a result in making known our national capacity to supply the world's markets is obvious.

Exhibitions of this international character are becoming more frequent as the exchanges of commercial countries grow more intimate and varied. Hardly a year passes that this government is not invited to national participation at some important foreign center, but often on too short notice to permit of recourse to congress for the power and means to do so. My predecessors have suggested the advisability of providing by a general enactment and a standing appropriation for accepting such invitations and for representation of this country by a commission. This plan has my cordial approval.

Belgian Restrictions on Our Cattle.

I trust that the Belgian restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, originally adopted as a sanitary precaution, will at an early day be relaxed as to their present features of hardship and discrimination, so as to admit live cattle under due regulation of their slaughter after landing. I am hopeful, too, of favorable change in the Belgian treatment of our preserved and salted meats.

The year's events in Central America deserve more than passing mention.

A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicarauga was happily composed by the signature of a convention between the parties, with the concurrence of the Guatemalan representative as a mediator, the act being negotiated and signed on board the United States steamer Alert, then lying in Central American waters. It is believed that the good offices of our envoy and of the commander of that vessel contributed toward this gratifying outcome.

In my last annual message the situation was presented with respect to the diplomatic representation of this government in Central America, created by the association of Nicarauga, Honduras and Salvador under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America and the delegation of their international functions to the diet thereof. While the representative character of the diet was recognized by my predecessor and has been confirmed during my administration by receiving its accredited envoy and granting exequaturs to consuls commissioned under its authority, that recognition was qualified by the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of the component sovereign republics toward the United States remained wholly unaffected.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the sundry civil act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility, and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicarauguan route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the governments of Nicarauga and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of the recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily hold as essential a part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commision as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter by congress. Under these circumstances and in view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter.

Nevertheless, it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

Our Interests in China.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers, but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao-Chow, of Wei-hai-wai, and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

In this relation, as showing the volume and value of our exchanges with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

Our Warships in Chinese Waters.

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tientsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

The Cerruti claim against the republic of Columbia, in which President Cleveland, as arbitrator, awarded Cerruti, an Italian subject, a money consideration for damages, and which was finally settled by Italy making a naval demonstration to collect the award, is referred to, as well as the unpaid claim of $90,000 of an American citizen against the Dominican republic. Regarding the Paris exposition the message recommends an increase of the appropriation to at least $1,000,000 to further our interests at that exposition, and says further:

The Paris Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discoveries of these later days of the century, and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province, as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the march of human progress and not rest content with any secondary place. Moreover, if this be due to ourselves, it is no less due to the great French nation whose guests we become, and which has in so many ways testified its wish and hope that our participation shall befit the place the two peoples have won in the field of universal development.

The commercial arrangement made with France on the 28th of May, 1898, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on the 1st day of June following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of congress.

Negotiations With Germany.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the imperial government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

Reference is then made to Germany's prohibition of the importation of fresh fruits from this country, the alleged reason being the fear of disseminating the San Jose scale insect, a prohibition that was subsequently extended to dried fruits. The president says:

As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular represetatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

The Canada Negotiations.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

The president goes into a history of the events leading to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, calls attention to the fact that our consular offices have ceased to exist in Hawaii, and says:

Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all appropriate services pertaining to trade and revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this government.

The extradition treaty with Mexico, and controversies arising therefrom are referred to at length, and the conclusion of a new convention is favored, toward which negotiations are now on foot.

After references to the raising of the Russian mission here and our mission in St. Petersburg to ambassadorships the message has this to say of the tsar's disarmament proposition:

The proposal of the tsar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed to the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference.

Regarding the death of Malietoa, king of Samoa, the message says:

Whether the death of Malietoa and the return of his old time rival Mataafa will add to the undesirable complications which the execution of the tripartite general act has heretofore developed remains to be seen.

After references to the war agreement recognizing the Geneva conference and the Red Cross, our differences with Turkey, the efficient work of the Bureau of American Republics and the work of collecting industrial statistics through our consuls abroad the message says:

Burdens and Waste of War.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I, therefore, suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

A chapter on the report of the secretary of the treasury follows, and the president says:

In my judgment, the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

On our changed foreign relations the message points out the need for the prompt adoption of a maritime policy which will establish regular and frequent steamship communication with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The especial need for a systematic investigation of the cause and prevention of yellow fever is also earnestly urged.

Urges an Increased Regular Army.

The president strongly endorses the recommendation of the secretary of war for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men, and declares it his purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. "This," says the president, "will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency."

A chapter on the Pacific railroads follows, and then the president refers to the crowded condition of the building occupied by the department of justice and urges that the building be enlarged. A chapter on the extension of our postal system to our new possessions follows, and then the president takes up the report of the secretary of the navy, earnestly endorsing the secretary's recommendations for the increase of the navy and for the revival of the grades of admiral and vice admiral.

The importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census is urged, and a chapter on pensions shows that the amount appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,00.

The work of the department of agriculture, says the message, has been active the past year, explorers having been sent abroad for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States, while the work of the experiment stations have been signally instructive to farmers.

The message concludes:

In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the government of the United States by authority of an act of congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the federal government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the national congress met here for the first time, and assumed exclusive control of the federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the Capital in honor of the Father of his Country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.

The Capital's Centennial.

A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

I recommend to the congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of congress.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

AN UP-TO-DATE YOUNG LADY.

A big and kindly policeman had a little tot by the hand, and he was followed by a crowd which pestered him with suggestions until he more than once showed signs of losing his naturally good temper.

Some one had told him that the tiny little girl who toddled by his side was lost, and a dozen or more knew that her home lay in as many different directions.

To all his questions the little one would only reply:—

"Me's hungry; me want something to eat."

The bluecoat urged the baby girl to tell him where she lived, and then mamma would give her her dinner, but she only dragged at his big rough hand, drawing him to the corner of the street, where there was a cake shop. When they reached this the kind-hearted fellow took her in and bought her plenty to eat out of his own pocket.

Then he again asked her where she lived, but she still cried:—

"Me's thirsty; me wants a dink."

Back again the whole length of the street went the pair, followed by the crowd, until at another corner they reached a soda water fountain, and there the little lost child was regaled with a cooling drink.

Then as the policeman, failing to find any one who could tell him where the child lived, was about to march her to the police station, the little tot smiled up into his eyes and said:—"Me's seepy now. Doodby. Me doin' home."

She slipped into a doorway which they had passed a dozen times, shouting:—"Mamma! mamma! Me's been for a nice walk wiz a real live great big cop!"

And the crowd cried, "Does your mother know yer out?" to the policeman.

A Chance Meeting.

A plump and ruddy gentleman on a bicycle rolled contentedly down Fifteenth Street the other afternoon. At New York Avenue he met a young woman on a wheel, and turned sharply aside to avoid a collision. She tacked in the same direction, saw her error, and turned the other way just as the plump gentleman acted on a similar impulse. They wabbled, and then, just in the nick of time, both dismounted. The ruddy gentleman was purple with rage.

"Madam," he snorted, "what on earth do you mean? Did you want to kill me?"

The young woman was in a bit of a rage herself. She remounted.

"Oh, dear, no," she said icily, as she rolled away, "I'm not the fool killer."

Illustrated Phrase.

"Assault and Battery."

Devious Definitions.

Millionaire—One man in a million.

Coupon—The veal cutlet of the golden calf.

Heat—The tailor that makes the pants of a dog.

Fable—An open faced lie with a moral attachment.

Diamonds—The gems of thought most peculiar to women.

Monopolist—A man who tries to get a monopoly on monopolizing.

Egotist—A man who can't disguise the interest he feels in himself.

Hypocrite—A man who prays for something he isn't willing to work for.

Energy—The ability to work given to otherwise perfectly harmless bodies.

Mitten—Something a girl gives the fellow she doesn't care to go hand in glove with.—Chicago News.

Got Off Easy.

Mrs. Peck—"I received a letter from an old schoolmate of mine this morning, in which she tells me that she had only been married two days when her husband was arrested for bigamy and sent to prison for ten years. Wasn't that awful?"

Henry Peck—"Oh, I don't know! Some men certainly do have more luck than sense."

They Followed.

The leader of the First Brigade of golf fusileers recovered himself and waved his club.

"Fellow golfers!" he shouted, "the first hole is just within the Spanish lines. Follow me!"

In the ensuing rush the haughty Dons were swept from the field and the decisive battle of the war was won.

Those Daring Bostonians.

"That's the man over there, isn't it, who polished up Kipling's 'Recessional?'"

"No. You've got them mixed. That's the man who rewrote the first chapter of Genesis in words of two syllables, and corrected the grammar of the Lord's prayer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Consulting the Books.

Did that corporation refer you to any books in their arguments to secure your support of them?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Senator Sorghum. "They know their business. The first thing they did was to show me how they stood with the mercantile agencies."

WON HIS LEAVE OF ABSENCE

It Had Been Refused But He Got It By a Perilous Exploit.

There is a young soldier from Binghampton in Captain Hitchcock's company of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, at Governor's Island, who won a much desired leave of absence one day in a novel way. This young soldier wanted to go over to New York for two days in the worst kind of a way. Some friends from home, whom he hadn't seen since he marched out of Binghamton with his company nearly two months before, were coming down for a visit and had invited him to spend the time with them. As he hadn't had any leave either at Camp Black or at Governor's Island up to that time, he felt sure that there would be no difficulty in getting it then, and, accordingly, he put in an application for forty-eight hours.

In just one hour he got his application back, marked "Refused." There was no explanation of the refusal, and the young soldier was disgruntled about it and went off to sulk.

The next afternoon there was a heavy windstorm. It blew great guns on Governor's Island, and many things that were not secured were blown out into the bay. The most serious damage done, however, was the snapping of the halyard on the big steel flagpole on the parade ground and the sudden descent to the ground in consequence of the American flag. Officers and men regarded this as an evil omen, and, despite the fact that the wind was still blowing a gale, they ran out on the parade ground to rescue the flag and see what could be done toward fixing the broken halyard.

"I want a man to shin up that pole and fix that rope," said the officer of the day, who was one of the Lieutenants of the company. "Who will do it?"

The first half of the flagpole was solid enough, but up toward the top it was bending in the wind like a slender branch of a tree. It was a smooth climb, too, and it was evident that it would take a pretty good man to make it, and a pretty strong one to hang on after he reached the top. For a moment after the lieutenant called for a volunteer there was silence: Then a soldier stepped forward and said he'd make an attempt.

There was a burst of applause from the others as he tied the end of the rope around his waist. No one who heard him doubted that he could make the climb, as he had served six years in the navy before joining the National Guard. Half way up, the soldier stopped and yelled down that he couldn't go any further.

"The wind's too strong," he shouted. "I can scarcely hold on now."

"Come down, then," cried the Lieutenant.

When the soldier reached the ground the Lieutenant turned to the men and said:

"Will any other man try it? We must fix it, boys, for the flag can't fly until we do."

Two or three men said that they would do it willingly, if they could, but they were sure they couldn't climb a quarter of the way up. Then the young soldier, who had been sulking because his application for leave had been turned down, stepped forward and said:

"Lieutenant, I made application for forty-eight hours' leave yesterday and it was refused. I want that leave badly, and if you'll promise to get it for me I'll make a stagger at this job. I never shinned up a smooth steel pole, but I have climbed trees, and think I can do this job."

"I can't promise you the leave," said the Lieutenant, "but I'll promise to do my best to obtain it for you."

"That's satisfactory," said the soldier, and a moment later he was going up the pole, the end of the broken halyard tied around his waist. He went up very slowly, resting every few feet and finally reached the top. His companions below were too scared to applaud, for the top of the pole was bending first one way and then another in the gale, and it looked as though the young soldier might be blown from his perch any second.

But he wasn't. He was earning that much-desired leave, and he succeeded in slipping the end of the rope through to the pulley block and bringing it down with him. Then he was allowed to haul up the flag himself, while the other soldiers cheered him. Thoroughly exhausted, he went back to his quarters, where, an hour later, an orderly handed him a paper, informing him that, on the recommendation of Lieutenant Blank, seventy-two hours' leave of absence had been granted to him by the Post Commander, Colonel. Barber.

The Minister's Mistake.

As a minister and a lawyer were riding together, says the minister to the lawyer:

"Sir, do you ever make mistakes in pleading?"

"I do," says the lawyer.

"And what do you do with mistakes?" inquired the minister.

"Why, sir, if large ones, I mend them; if small ones, I let them go," said the lawyer. "And pray, sir," continued he, "do you ever make mistakes in preaching?"

"Yes, sir; I have."

"And what do you do with mistakes?" said the lawyer.

"Why, sir, I dispose of them in the same manner as you do. Not long since," continued he, "as I was preaching, I meant to observe that the devil was the father of liars, but made a mistake, and said the father of lawyers. The mistake was so small that [illegible]"

DANGER LURKS IN IT.

WEARERS OF CELLULOID HAIR COMBS EXPOSED TO ACCIDENTS.

One Which Caught Fire From a Hot Curling Iron Emitted Dense Fumes Producing Severe Burns and Destroying the Hair—Celluloid is Combustable.

Many, indeed most, of the combs and hairpins worn by women of the present day are of celluloid. Indeed, so excellent an imitation is it of shell that in the finer grades the only infallible test is that of fire, a test injurious to shell and destructive to celluloid.

The London Lancet, that staid and sober journal which has never been accused of sensationalism, warns its readers of the dangers of a new comb which has recently been patented in London and New York. It is double, being two combs which are joined by a hinge, and which, when closed, hold the hair tightly in position. A physician, writing to the Lancet, reports a case in which the comb, when fastened in the hair, came in contact with the hot curling iron with which the hair was being waved, and caught fire, emitting dense fumes, producing severe burns and practically destroying the hair.

The explosive and combustive properties of celluloid are undoubted, and it would be well that women should bear them in mind. The heat of a curling iron at the point requisite to curl the hair is quite sufficient to ignite celluloid, and the Lancet asserts that the material burns much more readily in hair than when out of it, as was proven by experiments with a wig.

Severe concussion is also sufficient to produce combustion, and an instance is given where a blow on the head by a violent contact with an open door ignited an ornamental comb, which, however, was easily detached, so that the results were not very serious.

Some years since a bride, who was on her wedding tour, arriving at a hotel, on opening her trunk, found her trousseau practically destroyed by fire, the only possible source of which must have been the explosion of a set of celluloid brushes and combs. It was conjectured that the explosion was caused by the rough handling which the trunk received from the baggagemen en route.

Under ordinary circumstances celluloid may be used with safety, but care should be taken to keep it, like other inflammable substances, at a safe distance from fire, and also from concussion, while ladies who make use of curling irons must be careful not to bring them in contact with celluloid hairpins or combs.

The People of Longfellow.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal prints the first of a series of page illustrations by W. L. Taylor, picturing some of the most notable people of Longfellow. Minnehaha and Hiawatha are given in the current issue, illustrating Longfellow's famous poem, "Hiawatha." No other illustrator is so well equipped as Mr. Taylor to give form and color to Longfellow's splendid creations. The picture in the December Journal is remarkably interesting and entirely satisfying, and gives assurance that the series will be a really great achievement in illustration.

By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

—Do the city papers say anything in regard to your locality? Do they contain notices of your schools, lodges, and the hundreds of local matters of interest which your home paper publishes? Not an item. Do they publish a word calculated to draw trade to your town and your enterprise? And yet there are men who take contracted views in this matter, who think if they don't get as many square inches of reading matter in their home paper, they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds one of the man who took the largest pair of boots in the box because the price was the same as the pair that fitted him. Take the city paper if you want one, but don't let it crowd the local paper out of your home.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in all parts of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

THE great thing that is now needed in the United States is a strong and steady demand for American ships for the foreign trade. When a fair profit is assured to them the demand will be created.

See a lot of young girls in another column with their garments tucked up treading grapes in a Quinto village of Portugal during the wine making season. The practice is kept up to this day. Speer of New Jersey, however, uses rubber rollers and makes the most superior wines of the world.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERsons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly $75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Prest., Dept. M. Chicago. $29-16t

VALUABLE PRIZES!

Some Incidents in the Life of a Sailor.

SOME CARGOES WERE SAVED

One Was Composed of Nitrate of Soda Valued at $65,000.00—Another Aggregated Over 2,100 Tons of Coal.

ESCAPE OF A BIG STEAMSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The British steamship Marstonmoor, Captain Angus, which sailed from Baltimore on Nov. 29 for Rotterdam, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater yesterday, having in tow one of the richest prizes picked up at sea for some time She towed in the British bark La Escocesa, which was bound from Iquique to New York, laden with 2,000 pounds of nitrate of soda, valued at about $65,000.

The prize was picked up about 24 hours previously to the eastward of Cape Henlopen. From Captain Angus it was learned that the bark, when sighted, was in charge of the chief officer. Captain Evans, her commander, had died of brain fever Sept. 22. She was in a helpless condition, having experienced a heavy northeast gale November 29. The decks were swept, pump smashed, boats carried away, together with fore and mizzenmasts. According to the bargain made by Captain Angus the settlement of the case of salvage is to be left to arbitration.

La Escocesa is an iron vessel built at Dundee in 1868, and is owned in Liverpool by Balfour, Williamson & Co. The British Lloyds show that Captain Evans, the dead master, entered their employ in 1862, and commanded La Escocesa for thirty years, a record probably unprecedented.

Following this came news of more good luck for a British tramp. A dispatch received from Cape Henry states that the British steamship Elton, Captain Ramsay, from Hull for Baltimore, passed that point at 12:30 p. m. yesterday, having in tow the barge Enos Soule, which was lost off Winter Quarter, from the tow of the steamer Oregon during the great storm. The barge is laden with 2,106 tons of coal and will prove a valuable prize.

Shipping men generally are greatly interested in what may be the outcome of the action of Captain Johnston, of the British steamship Briardene, which has just arrived at the Delaware Breakwater for orders, in defying the British courts while at Queenstown.

She was seized just before her departure by a marshal of the admiralty court for debt, and a bailiff was placed on board of her. The captain determined to defy the court and started for the Delaware Breakwater. The pilot on board refused to implicate himself by assisting in navigating a seized ship out of the harbor, but this did not deter Captain Johnston, who in taking her out himself grounded her on Haul Bowline. Two hours later she was floated off. In the meantime, the admiralty court officials communicated with the admiral in charge of the Queenstown station and the latter sent a steam pinnace to intercept the fleeing ship. The pinnace met the Briardene as she was passing out of the harbor at full speed and ordered her to stop. The captain paid no attention to the summons but continued out to sea, under a full head of steam, with the little pinnace following in pursuit. Off Spike island the Briardene completely outdistanced her pursuer, which returned. It was reported that Captain Johnston had the Irish bailiff on board, but this is not so. He was landed. The Briardene left for New York last night.

From hard work or outdoor exercise Soreness and Stiffness sets in.

St. Jacobs Oil will CURE it after a few applications, and make the muscles limber and strong.

Tribute of Respect.

Resolutions on the death of our schoolmate, Mrs. Lizzie Watt Miller:

WHEREAS, It has been our Heavenly Father's will to remove by death our friend and schoolmate, Lizzie Watt Miller; her energy, zeal and usefulness in our society makes it befitting that we record our highest appreciation of her, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Pine Grove Academy and Seminary Alumnia association have heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Mrs. Miller, late of our association.

Resolved, That our association has lost by her death a good and faithful student in the full sense of that term, in actual service for years, unbroken in unremitting faithfulness in every duty tending to the advancement of education has endeared the deceased to our entire membership, and we feel that all sorrow with us on this sad occasion.

Resolved, That we cannot solve the bright mystery of life or the dark mystery of death, but at the end of a life of usefulness fond memories crowd in upon us to soothe the aching heart burdened with grief and hope points upward from the home of sorrow.

Resolved, That this sad death may be the means of reflection and drawing us closer together in the bonds of friendship we all so fondly cherished.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and a copy furnished the family; also spread on the minutes of our association

EMMA MEEK,
SUE DANNLEY,
W. H. FRY.

Pine Grove Mills, Nov. 26, 1898.

—Fred Blair is able to be about again after a severe attack of typhoid fever.

—Mrs. F. C. Richards is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism. She has been confined to her bed for two months.

—The largest shipment of live lobsters ever sent from Halifax, N. S., went forward by the last steamer to Boston. The shipment amounted to 1300 crates, weighing 91 tons, every fish being at least 10½ inches long.

—Archie Royer the funny comedian who made a world wide reputation as Gussie Blotter the Lively Kid in "8 Bells" will be seen this Thursday evening at the opera house in "Next Door," a new acrolatic comedy.

—The War-graph entertainment pleased a fair sized audience at the opera house Thursday night. Many of the views shown were new and the phonograph was one of the finest ever heard here. The Undines realized about $32.00 on the venture.

—Boys with hats on the back of their head and long hair hanging down over their foreheads and cigarettes and smutty words in their mouths are cheaper than an old worn out shoe, nobody wants them at any price. Men will not employ them and girls will not marry them. They are not worth their keeping to anyone, and they will never be able to keep themselves. If any boy happens to read this description, let him take a look at himself and then do what his conscience tells him to do.

—A better hotel than the Garman House, Bellefonte, is hard to find. The only thing cheap about it is the price. The popularity of the place can be judged by the large amount of business they do, and everybody goes away well pleased and happy.—Philipsburg Journal.

The Appetite of a Goat.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that assures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at F. Potts Green's drug store.

Elected 2nd Lieutenant.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock an election for 2nd Lieutenant of Co M, 21st Regiment N. G. P. to succeed W. C. Cassidy, resigned, took place in the armory at this place. The election was conducted by Maj. G. W. Simpson of Indiana, major of the second battalion, 21st regiment N. G. P.

John Bower, son of C. M. Bower, was the only one placed in nomination for the office and he was therefore elected by acclamation. Accept our congratulations Lieut. Bower.

Regardless of Old Age.

The kidneys are responsible for more sickness, suffering, and deaths than any other organs of the body.

A majority of the ills afflicting people today is traceable to kidney trouble. It prevades all classes of society, in all climates, regardless of age, sex or condition.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are unmistakable, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, pain or dull ache in the back, a desire to urinate often day or night, profuse or scanty supply.

Uric acid, or brick-dust deposit in urine are signs of clogged kidneys, causing poisoned and germ-filled blood. Sometimes the heart acts badly, and tube casts (wasting of the kidneys) are found in the urine, which if neglected will result in Bright's Disease, the most dangerous form of kidney trouble.

All these symptoms and conditions are promptly removed under the influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It has a world wide reputation for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

No one need be long without it as it is so easy to get at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar You can have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery, Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. Send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

XMAS GREENS

HOLLY the best. Retailers supplied, write us at once.

Myers Bro's, Florists.
Altoona, Pa.

The Youth's Companion...

THOSE who subscribe at once for the 1899 volume will receive the remaining issues of 1898, including the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers, **Free.** Among the many famous contributors to these issues will be

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling Nov. 10th issue. "The Burning of the 'Sarah Sands.'" The story of a hero.

W. D. Howells Dec. 1st issue. "The Watermelon Patch." A story of fruit-loving boys.

Lillian Nordica Dec. 22d issue. "Incidents in a Singer's Life." An American prima donna's trials and triumphs.

THE volume for 1899 will be the best THE COMPANION has ever published. Each of the 52 weekly issues will be full of delight and inspiration. Among more than 200 capital stories to be published during 1899 will be

DINNIE AND THE DANS, a Serial of Irish Life, JANE BARLOW.
FIFTY YEARS WITH A MENAGERIE, a Circus Man's Tale, DAN RICE.
FOR LIFE AND LIBERTY, a Thrilling Escape from Savages, H. M. STANLEY.
AN INLAND ARMOR-CLAD, a Wide-Awake Boys' Invention, CHARLES ADAMS.
THE WOLF AND THE WHEELBARROW, a Strange Animal Story, F. R. STOCKTON.
POLICE SPIES IN RUSSIA, a Yankee's Adventure with Them, POULTNEY BIGELOW.

The Companion EVERY WEEK from now until 1900 for $1.75.

FIFTY-CENT CALENDAR FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will send $1.75 at once with name and address, enclosing this slip or mentioning this paper, will get THE COMPANION every week from the time subscription is received until January, 1900, including:

FREE—All the remaining issues of 1898, inclusive of the Holiday Numbers.
FREE—The exquisite Companion Calendar for 1899, richer and costlier than any of the famous Companion Calendars of former years. Designed and lithographed in twelve colors exclusively for THE COMPANION. A charming ornament for the home.
AND THE COMPANION for the 52 weeks of 1899—a library in itself. F 66

Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, - - 201 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Bird's Nest in a Buffalo Head.

I had for some time as a hunting companion an Indian from a little Indian reservation south of Deloraine, Manitoba, This man told me that some times, though very, very rarely, snowbird's nests were found in the heads of buffalo.

These snowbirds are little birds of the prairie, which go in flocks. They are gray above, have a black cresent on the breast, and are elsewhere whitish beneath. The males sometimes show little black horns sticking up on each side of the head. I confess that when I heard it I put down the Indian's story as a fable, but now it is confirmed by the Blackfeet Indians, I am very much disposed to believe it. When one thinks of the thick and deep mat of hair between the horns of a buffalo, there seems no reason why this situation should not be a safe and desirable one for a small bird's nest.

—His Honor, Judge Love, George Gross and Editor Harter went to Snow Shoe mountains for pheasants on Friday of this week. They shot all the law would permit in one day when Harter insisted on shooting more and was only prevented by the court threatening to fine him and commit him to jail on the spot.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases have been disposed of by the Court of Quarter Sessions during the past week:

Com. vs. Calvin Lambert and Annie Lambert, indicted for assault and battery, prosecutor John Richards. Verdict not guilty and costs evenly divided between prosecutor and defendants.

Com. vs. Eugene Embick; indicted for larceny; prosecutor Daniel K. Delcamp. The defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory, pay the costs of prosecution and one dollar fine.

Com. vs. John Nevel; charged with betrayal, prosecutrix Lizzie Walker. Verdict not guilty and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Cline; indicted for larceny; prosecutor L. C. Brinton. The defendant was a boy only 12 years old and under the law could not be convicted of felony. He was charged with taking a one dollar bill from the money drawer of Brinton's store in Philipsburg. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Hanna; indicted for larceny of clothes from the tailoring establishment of Charles McClellan. The robbery occurred on the night of the 19th of May, 1897. Hanna and another man named McCormick were arrested at Williamsport and brought here and lodged in jail. They afterwards escaped, but Hanna was recaptured recently at Lebanon and brought to Bellefonte. McCormick is still at large. They had taken clothing belonging to John M. Dale, Joe Montgomery and others which had been left with McClellan to be repaired. Verdict of guilty was rendered.

Com. vs. Wm. Hanna; charge, jail breaking; prosecutor Wm. M. Cronister. Defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Laura Cathcart; indicted for misdemeanor; prosecutor Geo. W. Miller. Defendant plead guilty and sentence was suspended during good behavior.

Death of Frank McMullen.

Frank McMullen, an employee at Morris' Buffalo Run Lime Kilns, died suddenly at his home at Morristown Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. For several weeks he had been complaining of pains in the head, but worked right along until noon Thursday. He went home to dinner and while seated at the table was suddenly stricken with what appeared to be a paralytic stroke. He was helped from the table and then suffered a hemorrhage of the stomach, dying at the above stated time before a physician could be called. He was about 58 years old and leaves a widow and six children. He was a veteran of the rebellion and was a member of the Gregg Post No. 95 G. A. R.

—In a message to the senate in regard to the aquisition of San Domingo, President Grant said: "I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather, I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good way, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will no longer be required."

LAID TO REST.

Impressive Ceremonies Over the Late Dr. F. H. Van Valzah.

The funeral of the late Dr. F. H. Van Valzah took place at 10:30, a.m. Wednesday Nov. 30 from his late residence at Spring Mills, Centre county Pa., and was largely attended.

Among those present from Bellefonte were James P. Coburn, Wm. P. Humes, Dr. Geo. F. Harris, Dr. R. G. H. Hayes, Dr. J. L. Seibert, C. M. McCurdy, Frank McCoy and Archy Allison.

Major Harry Foster, formerly of Bellefonte but now of Harrisburg, with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hayes and John Duncan, of Lewisburg, and a number of friends from other points of the State also being present at the funeral.

Rev. Mr. Christine, pastor of the Presbyterian church of which congregation Dr. Van Valzah and family were members, assisted by Rev. Dr. D. M. Wolf, of the Reformed church, and the pastor of the Methodist church at Spring Mills, conducted the services. The two former made solemn and impressive addresses Dr. Wolf, particularly, who had been a life long friend of Dr. Van Valzah, speaking with much feeling, and at times in his address being quite overcome.

Dr. Van Valzah was a director in the First National Bank of Bellefonte, and will be much missed in that institution. He was acknowledged to be a physician of high standing, having a large practice most thoughtful, considerate and attentive to his patients. A prominent citizen he was ever seeking to advance the best interests of the community and neighborhood in which he had lived so long. The business generally being suspended during the funeral, well attested the warm feeling shown for him and the high regard in which he was held at his own home.

His family consists of his wife, one daughter and two sons, to all of whom, he was very devotedly attached, seeking their every comfort, and welfare, and it is here where the loss of such a husband and father will be the more keenly felt.

Dr. Van Valzah was in the 51st year of his age, having been born on February 18th 1847, at Millheim, Penna.

Centuries ago, people used to fear what they called the pestilence. "Black Death" was the most terrible thing in the world to them. They feared it as people now fear the Cholera and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that causes more misery and more deaths than any of these. It is so common that nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world is traceable to it. It is merely that simple, common thing constipation. It makes people listless, causes dizziness, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath and distress after eating. The little help needed is furnished by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One pill is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Once used, always in favor. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money it is your own fault if you do not get well. Be sure and get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Send 21 cents in one cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

A Young Hunter's Death.

While riding down the mountain on Congressman Kulp's railroad near Lewisburg, Newton Cromley, of that place, accidentally discharged a gun he was carrying. The load lodged in the right arm, tearing the ligaments so badly as to necessitate amputation. Cromley died some hours after the operation from the shock and loss of blood.

Delightful Relief for Catarrh.

Here is one of a thousand such testimonies. The Rev. A. D. Buchley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured after using it for two months."—67

Sold by J N & S Krumrine

General Brooke, who is about to retire from the command of the department of Porto Rico, will return to the United States by the first steamer available. He will be succeeded by Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, who is in turn succeeded at Ponce by Colonel John B. Castleman.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from a Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by F. Potts Green.

FROM OLD OCEAN.

More Evidences of the Storm Are Being Cast Up.

THE KING PHILIP WAS WRECKED

Exact Number of Persons Who Went Down on the Portland May Never Be Known —Will Probably Reach 120.

WHAT THE BOSTON AGENT SAYS

Plymouth, Mass., Dec., 1.—A piece of bamboo picked up in the surf here brought a story of death and the loss of the schooner White Wings, of Gloucester in the recent storm. It contained the following message:

"We will be lost, thirteen of us, in the fishing schooner White Wings, from Gloucester. Have no bottle to put it in. Everything is gone. We are about to go on a raft. Henry Wilder and Frank Haskins are dead. If I could only see my wife and darling child again."

"Albert Simmons."

A body found Tuesday morning on the outside beach near Powder Point bridge by the life-saving crew, clad in oil skins, marked "Haley" is thought to be that of one of the Norwell men reported missing from their shooting box near the mouth of North river.

A six feet steering wheel, a spar 75 feet long with rigging attached and what appeared to be the front of a quarter deck house or the side of a steamer's state room, are reported floating in the water off shore near Brant Rock. They are thought to come from some deep sea ship wrecked further up the coast.

Providence Mass., Dec. 1—The schooner King Philip, of Fall River, has been totally wrecked on the cape. The crew probably numbering ten men, have been lost. The schooner was of 1,224 tons gross register.

The exact number of persons who were carried away from Boston by the Portland will probably never be known, as the list of passengers was retained on board when the vessel left last Saturday. Many estimates of the number on board have been made, but the estimates have seldom agreed. C. F. Williams, of Boston, agent of the Portland Steamship company, places the total number of persons on board the steamer at 100 or possibly 105. This estimate, however, is regarded as rather small. It has been stated that the number was as high as 155, but Mr. Williams denies that so many sailed on the Portland. It is probable that 120, including passengers and crew, is near the correct number.

Nearly every captain and mariner on the cape on being asked for an opinion, states that every one on board was lost. One feature of the disaster is the assistance of a life boat or life raft among the varied mass of wreckage of the Portland which has been washed ashore during the last 3 days along the beach from High Head station to Chatham. Up to a late hour Wednesday no one had reported finding any of the Portland's boats. Several pieces of white painted oars were picked up at various points.

One theory is that the boats and life rafts were carried far out to sea and were not blown anywhere near this coast. Old mariners say they cannot understand why the steamer, which about 9 o'clock Saturday night, just before the gale broke in its full force, was sighted between Thatcher's Island and Eastern Point. Cape Ann, the schooner Maud S., did not put in Gloucester harbor when it was apparent from the fall of the barometer that a violent northeaster was approaching. When the steamer was sighted off Cape Ann she was making good progress toward Portland, but the weather was fast becoming rough and as the captain of the Maud S., said it was plain to see that a serious storm was impending. Why the Portland ever left Boston at all Saturday night is what puzzles marine men on Cape Cod.

Bring along that blizzard,
The ice, the sleet, and snow,
Let drifts pile up to windows,
And let the wind blasts blow.
And then we'll hear the squealing
Of cranks we've oft heard sigh
For "good, old-fashioned winters"
Like those in years gone by.

—A farmer, who has lost not a few sheep by the ravages of his neighbor's canines, proposes the plan of putting bells on the dogs as a protection to the sheep. Ther's nothing the matter with that idea.

—It is said that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. That is right. It will also remove the summer clothes and also the spring, autumn and winter clothes not only from the one who drinks, but also from his wife and family. It will also remove the household furniture from the house, and the eatables from the pantry, the smiles from the face of the wife and the happiness from the home. As a remover of things alcohol has few equals.

—Wm. Walker has opened a store in the basement of Crider's Exchange where he will handle oysters and fresh fish during the winter. He will also have a lunch counter in the same place.

COLES FOR DECEMBER.

He Makes Predictions as to Coming Conditions.

Prof. Coles, in his December Storms and Signs says:

"Two meteors are coming earthward at a rapid pace. Another approaching comet can now be sighted just outside of the orbit of Jupiter. Earth is now in the "house of sickness" and disease epidemic will spring up over the country like magic. The November meteoric shower, that the great astronomers predicted would come on the 14th, is delayed by a "strong headwind!" Earth quake shocks may shock the whole world. A deep sorrow is now overshadowing America. The air-quake, that we predicted, came in Italy and tore down a whole town with its terrible concussions. The white wire worms, which we foretold coming last summer, will attack the wheat crop and destroy thousands of acres this winter and next spring. The race war came as we predicted, and will continue to grow in hatred until, perhaps, the very men who fought for their freedom will fight for their annihilation.

"Turkeys, chickens and all kind of fowls; beef, pork and all kinds of meats intended for the Christmas trade or for home use should be killed on the 20th, 21st or 24th; and, for the New Year's trade, on the 26th, 30th or 31st; as all the other days are "low ebb" days and all flesh killed at "low ebb" time is not in proper condition to be eaten by man; and its discoloration caused by quick-decomposition destroys its real market value too. The 3d, 30th and 31st will be the only really good days during the whole month to kill pork and beef for winter use, and to make sauer kraut. The 3d, 30th and 31st will be the best days to fish and to hunt; and the 21st, 22d and 27th will be the next best days. The 5th, 7th and 19th will be bad days for all these troubled with heart disease; and it will be well for all such to refrain from laborous exercises on those days."

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night, and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz.' Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co. of Shelby N. C. Trial bottles free at F. Potts Green's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

A New President for Salvador

San Francisco, Dec., 2.—General Thomas Regalado, the head of the revolutionary movement in Salvador, has usurped the presidency and proclaimed himself chief executive of the republic.

Such is the sensational information that has been received in this city. News was conveyed in a private cipher cable dispatch received by a prominent banker here who has extensive business in Central America. The statement is added that Aranjo has been appointed general minister, and the affairs of the government are now in the hands of the insurrectionists.

The news is of the utmost importance for the reason that the success of the revolutionary forces prevents the formation of the greater republic of Central America. The coalition of the three states had been attempted, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras having agreed to unite under one government. Regalado, who had been a general in the artillery service of Gutirraz president of Salvador, was dissatisfied with the plan and during Gutirraz's temporary absence from Salvador Regaldo managed to gain control of the government.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.

With the opportunities that will occur for the increase of our merchant marine in our trade with Porto Rico, and perhaps Cuba, the South ought to and it probably will in time, secure a large share of the building that is done for that trade. The reason we are sure that Porto Rico will open up a market for American ships is that our trade with that island is confined entirely to American vessels. If the same were done with our trade with Cuba, there would be an enormus stimulus given to American shipbuilding.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

THIRTEEN ARTICLES!

That Many Were Laid Before the Peace Commissioners.

THESE WERE ALL SETTLED

Military and Rebel Prisoners Are to Be Released and Terms of Evacuation Practically Agreed Upon.

Paris, Dec. 1.—There were thirteen articles in the treaty laid before the two peace commissions yesterday covering the following subjects:

First—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam in the Ladrones.

Third—The cession of the Philippines.

Fourth—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.

Fifth—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.

Sixth—The release of military prisoners mutually.

Seventh—The cession by Spain of the Island of Kusaie, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.

Eighth—The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.

Ninth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Tenth—Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.

Eleventh—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon yesterday, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.

The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morocco, or at other Spanish penal settlements. Daily sessions will be held hereafter, and it is now believed that the work may be possibly concluded this week although so early a termination is not probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish commissioners yesterday, and in fact only eight of the thirteen were discussed. Four points arose regarding which the Spaniards desire to consult Madrid and two upon which the Americans will consult Washington.

After the session and departure of the Spanish commissioners the Americans remained in the conference chamber an hour in executive session.

The adjournment was taken until 3:00 o'clock Friday.

The Western Horseman, published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at $2.00 a year, and issued every Friday, stands at the head of Turf and Trotting and Pacing horse journals, is handsomely illustrated with pictures of noted horses and gives all the horse news from California to Maine. If at all interested in trotters or pacers subscribe for it. The great annual Souvenir number will be issued February 10, and will be worth more than the price of a year's subscription. It goes free to all subscribers—to others 25 cents per copy. By special arrangements with the publishers we are enabled to send the Western Horseman $2.00 per year and the Weekly Republican $1.50 per year, both for $2.00 during the year 1899. Give us your order. Address Republican, Bellefonte, Pa.

—Mrs. Jennie Mickley, of Fair Play, Md., has been committed to jail for ten days as a common scold, under an antique statute of colonial times that has never been repealed. The prosecution was brought by her husband, Charles Mickley a reputable mechanic, industrious and sober, who brought his neighbors as witness to testify to her bad temper and unruly tongue. Mrs. Mickley is said to be a good looking woman, 30 years old, and has two children aged, 9 and 5 years, who have suffered much from her ungovernable passions. This is the first case of the kind known in that part of Maryland since the war.—New York Tribune.

Heart Terrors

Vanish in 30 minutes under the magical wand of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. A heart specific and no case too acute to be dispelled and absolute good health restored. Mrs. Roadhouse, of Williscroff, O., writes: "Cold sweats would stand out on me like beads, so intense were the attacks of heart disease Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cured me and today I know nothing of the terrors of this trouble."—66

Sold by J. N. & S. Krumrine

—In 1855 Charles McCafferty now of Washington, D. C., erected the stone steps at the Court House which are now being reset.

The Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Three weeks till Christmas.

—The icicle succeeds the bicycle.

—Always stand up for your home town.

—Chapped hand are rough reminders of the necessity for gloves.

—If you have catarrh, don't dally with local remedies, but purify and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—A DuBois boy was standing under an arc lamp Wednesday when a piece of the globe fell on the top of his head, cutting it to the bone. The wound bled profusely and had to be stitched together.

—Governor Hastings Monday appointed William Witherow, of Pittsburg a trustee of the State Institution for the Feeble Minded at Polk, Venango county, vice Alex E. Patton, of Clearfield, resigned.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

—Mr. J. A. Feidler, formerly proprietor of the *Gazette*, has been at Mill Hall for the past few days writing up the industries of that place for the *Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Feidler is a special correspondent of that paper.

—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot preached an eloquent sermon in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church Sunday evening. In spite of the inclemency of the weather the church was crowded with people to hear the new Bishop preach his first sermon in Bellefonte.

Croup instantly relieved by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

—An editor who can read, write and argue politics, at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historical at will, write to please everybody, know everything without asking or being told, always have something good to say about everybody else, live on wind and make more money than enemies—for such a one a good opening will be made—in a graveyard.

—Mrs. Ellen Brower, of Vall, widow of the late William Brower, who served in Company I, Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war, has been granted a pension dating from June, 1893. She has received $666.47 back pay and will be entitled to $8.00 a month during her life, with the addition of $2.00 per month for a minor child untill 1903. It is a very worthy award to a needy woman.

Itching Piles? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

—Rev. R. Crittendon returned Monday from Fairview where, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather on Sunday forenoon, the new Christian church at that place was well filled, with four denominations represented in the meeting and offerings. He told us that the rest of his report we could find in the first verse of the 133d Psalm. It reads: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

—At the request of a number of soldiers who served with Pennsylvania commands in the war with Spain, legislation will be introduced this winter to permit the admission of children of soldiers serving in that war, into the Soldiers' Orphan schools. At this time only children of soldiers of the civil war are eligable to these schools.

Every family should have its household medicine chest—and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

—It is told of a young man in Coleville that he called on his best girl the other evening. As conversation became dull they sat on the sofa at opposite ends and after a silence of considerable duration, evidently spent by both in hard thought, she mustered up courage enough to ask him what he was thinking about. He, hoping to please her, replied, "I was thinking of the same thing you were." She, turning around, answered quicker than lightning, "I'll slap your mouth if try it."

—The Ariel Ladies' Sextette scored a big success at the opera house Friday evening before a large and cultured audience. Miss Gertrude the soprano prima donna was simply fine. The impersonations of Miss Marquerite were unusally good and she received enthusiastic applause. In chorus the ladies' were very captivating. Miss Emma is an able pianist; Miss Olive a fine alto accompanist; Miss Jeanette, a well trained mezzo-soprano, and Miss Grace a contralto soloist of rare power.

—Flies are no longer exploring bald craniums.

—It is a wise school boy who knows the boundries of his country these days.

—The Church of Annunciation at Williamsport is nearly out of debt. A Parochial school to cost $20,000, will be erected.

—A prematurely born babe of Mr. and Mrs. McCadden, of Hughesville, has been placed in an incubator at the Williamsport hospital. The babe is getting along all right in its new surroundings.

—At Collomsville Saturday night Mrs. Augustus Eck tripped while going down the steps and fell to the cellar floor. When her son picked her up she was dead, her neck having been broken. Her husband and several grown children survive.

—Orders have been issued from the National Guard headquarters reappointing Brigadier General John P. S. Gobin, United States volunteers, to be a brigadier general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania; Brigadier General John A. Wiley, United States volunteers, to be a brigadier general of the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

—W. E. Gray, of Bellefonte. J. K. Clark, of Tionesta, George E. Weis, of Ridgway, J. T. Reinsel, of Clarion and B. F. Chase, of Clearfield, return judges for the 28th Congressional district met at the court house in Clearfield on Friday Dec. 2nd., and computed the returns and gave a certificate of election to Hon. James K. P. Hall to serve this district for two years. The vote was, Hall 17,660, Arnold 14,209, Rheem 1,898.

—On Monday afternoon while Roll Hiccough was driving his express wagon down Thomas street near the residence of Isaac Mitchell, his horse became frightened at the cars and ran away. Mr. Hiccough was thrown out his head striking violently on the ground. A deep gash was cut in his head and the doctors were required to take several stitches in it. However he is not seriously injured and will soon be about again.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Our boys did a little skating on Sinking creek during the week. Some of the lads thought the ice a trifle too thin and wisely stood afar off.

The present condition of Mrs. Wm. Allison of our village, who has been ill for several months is not very encouraging.

Politics down this way is booming up quite lively. We have hardly digested the result of the election, the candidates spin g up like so many mushrooms for the next political contest—but this is American politics. I have heard mentioned the names of several prominent gentlemen who are willing to serve the "Dear people" in most any capacity, provided of course, that it is some big fat office—those with large emoluments, not forgetting perquisites being preferable. Only one candidate however in the Penns Valley side of the mountain, has as yet positively announced himself a candidate, and that gentleman is D. H. Ruhl the very popular landlord of the Spring Mills hotel, of course there are others mentioned, but there is nothing definite as regards their candidacy as they still keep in the dark possibly like Macawber, waiting for something to turn up. I know that quite a large number of Mr. Ruhls friends have repeatedly urged and advised him to be a candidate, although he was averse to it and preferred not to enter the political arena. But finally his friends prevailed upon him, and he has now announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff. That Mr. Ruhl is thoroughly competent with evidently a large and influential following, and if nominated would prove a strong card is unquestionable, while his stanch Republicanism is beyond a doubt.

The snow and wind storm of Monday last, was very severe down this valley. Trees, fences and sheds were demolished and scattered everywhere. Late in the day travel was almost suspended. Quite a number of commercial agents reached here in the afternoon, and remained over night, they preferred enjoying the prevailing feast of sausages to weathering the storm any further.

Dr. Allison of Northumberland, formerly of our village, spent a few days here last week with his parents. The Doctor is looking unusually well.

Orris McCormick of our village is quite a successful fisherman, two or three times this week he returned from his excursion with some very fine fish. While others will sit patiently at the concave shores of Penns creek for hours and hardly get a nibble.

THOMAS R. BENNER.

Has Answered to the Call of the Grim Reaper Death.

Thomas R. Benner formerly of Bellefonte and late of Atlantic City, died Saturday morning in an hospital at Philadelphia from a tumor on the neck. On last Wednesday an operation was performed to remove the tumor and it was thought that it would be successful but the patient lost a great deal of blood which weakened him so that he could not rally and death ensued.

The remains were brought to this place for burial, the funeral party arriving here Monday morning at 9 o'clock having left Philadelphia Sunday evening at 11 o'clock. The remains were taken to the residence of Miss Sallie Benner on High street,

Thomas R. Benner belonged to one of the best families of the town, his ancestors having been among the country's earliest settlers. He was born in Bellefonte April 17th 1842, and was therefore 56 years, 7 months and 16 days old.

During the civil war he served his country faithfully for three years being a member of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers. For two years he was a member of Co *B*, 5th regiment N. G. P. and for seven years was Commissary Sargeant of the 5th regiment, N. G. P. When free mail delivery went into effect in Bellefonte he was appointed by Postmaster Feidler as a mail carrier for the North Ward, serving in this capacity for about four years.

Deceased was also a member of Gregg Post No 95 G. A. R. and was a Past Commander and Past Adjutant of that order. and took a prominent and active part in Grand Army affairs.

After his retirement from the above position he located in Atlantic City, N. J., which has been his home ever since. Since locating in Atlantic City he engaged in the mercantile and boarding house business.

He is survived by a wife and a grown up son and daughter, Herbert and Lida, all of Atlantic City. He also leaves a brother and three sisters namely: Harvey, of Atlantic City; Mrs. Cascadden, of Franklin, Pa., and Misses Linnie and Sallie Benner of this city.

Solemn and affecting funeral ceremonies were held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence of his sisters, on High street. There was a large attendance of the sorrowing friends and relatives of the deceased, all anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to the departed one. Many beautiful floral tributes were received.

The Services at the house were conducted by Rev. George Brown, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church of this place. Gregg Post. No. 95 G. A. R., of which deceased was a member turned out in a body and escorted the remains to the Union cemetery where interment was made. The services at the grave were in charge of the Post and were conducted by Commander S. B. Miller and Chaplain James Harris.

The pall-bearers were Gen. John I. Curtin, C. P. Stonerode, S. H. Williams, David Bartley, Thomas Donachy and John C. Miller. The funeral was in charge of undertaker H. P. Harris.

Reception to Bishop Talbot.

Monday evening a reception was tendered at the Episcopal rectory to the Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot D. D. L. L. D. Bishop of this Episcopal diocese. It extended from half past seven until half past ten. All the members of the parish and their friends were present and the following ministers from other churches, Rev. Wm. Laurie, Dr. H. C. Hollaway, Rev. Thomas Levan Bickle and Rev. C. L. Goodling. A very pleasant evening was passed. Monday afternoon there was a missionary meeting at 3:30 o'clock for the organization of a branch of the Women's Auxiliary.

The folling are the names of the members of the class confirmed by Bishop Talbot, Sunday night:

Messrs. George Wesley Sunday; Clarence Francis Longacre; Thomas Bell McClellan; John Newton Lane; Harold Brown Lingle; Harry Livingstone Larimer; Edgar Mason McCloskey; Upton Henry Reamer; Misses Marie Louise White; Louise Bush Calloway; Viola Jane Bathurst; Effie Christiana Snyder; Sarah Esther Bolich; Mr. Jesse Asa Ryan. The last gentleman is from Lock Haven and is a student for the ministry.

James Hasting jr., Dead.

Sunday morning the sad news reached Bellefonte of the death that morning at Silver City, New Mexico, of James Hastings jr., son of James and Mary Rose Hastings, of Philadelphia. His death was due to consumption and he had been ailing for a year past. On last September accompanied by his mother he went to Silver City in the hopes that the change would benefit him. Everything possible was done for him but to no purpose and he finally passed away at the above stated time.

James was born in Pittsburg and was 21 years old last July. He at one time was a student at Pennsylvania State College and afterwards entered an office in Philadelphia as draughtsman at which work he exhibited much skill.

He is survived by his father and mother and one sister, Carrie, of Philadelphia. He was well known in Bellefonte having visited here often at the home of his uncle, Gov. D. *H.* Hastings.

His death just at the threshold of manhood is a sad blow to his family and friends as he was intelligent and trustworthy and a bright future was open before him.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

John P. Condo, of Millheim, is attending court this week.

A. S. Garman and wife, of Tyrone, were visitors in town Tuesday.

Senator-elect William C. Heinle, transacted business in Lock Haven Friday.

Miss Edith Otto, of this place. is visiting her aunt Mrs. Al. S. Garman of Tyrone.

Hon. P. Gray Meek and Hon. Robert M. Foster were Tyrone visitors last Friday.

G. Creighton Showalter, of Philipsburg, transacted business in Bellefonte on Monday.

Mr. John *Harter*, of State College transacted business in Bellefonte last, week.

Colonel Amos Mullen, of this place transacted business in Tyrone Friday morning.

Miss Margaret Miller, of Lemont, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Foster Williams on Spring street.

Miss Maggie Weaver, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Gehret, on Spring street,

John P. Harris, Jr., and wife, of Tyrone, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Harris' parents on West Linn street.

Mrs. Emil Joseph and her little son Emanuel, arrived home Friday morning from an extended visit in New York city.

Miss Mary Crider, after a very pleasant visit at the home of Hon. Hugh North. of Mifflinburg, arrived home Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Alexander, wife of Dr. J. F. Alexander, of Centre Hall, was a guest Friday at the home of J. D. Shugert on West Linn street.

Miss Edna Walker, of Lock Haven, and Miss Bertha Watson, of Mill Hall, were guests last week at the home of Mrs. Al. Deal on North Thomas street.

J. Malcolm Curtin, son of Hon. H. R. Curtin, of Roland, left Friday for Pittsburg, where he will probably accept a position with the Westinghouse Co.

Hon. Hugh North, of Mifflinburg, arrived in town Tuesday afternoon and became a guest at the pleasant home of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Crider on West Linn street.

James A. Feidler, formerly proprietor of the GAZETTE, but now engaged in newspaper work in Williamsport, was circulating among his many friends in Bellefonte Tuesday.

Jacob Schenck, of Jacksonville, was a pleasant caller at this office Thursday. While here he made the printer's heart glad by a renewal of subscription to the old reliable Republican.

John Bayard, of Pittsburg, contracting freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, spent Sunday in Bellefonte at the home of his father, Col. George A. Bayard.

Harvey R. Benner and wife, of Atlantic City, owing to severe illness, were unable to attend the funeral of his brother, Thomas R. Benner, which took place here Tuesday afternoon.

Charles R. Kurtz, editor of the Centre Democrat, left Wednesday, Nov. 30, for Bethlehem, Pa., to attend the wedding of his brother Fred Kurtz, jr., of Centre Hall, to Miss Emily Swartz of the former place.

Hon. Leonard Rhone, wife and daughter, Miss Florence, of Centre Hall, attended the County Grange meeting at Milesburg Friday. Next week Mr. Rhone and his daughter will attend the State Grange meeting at Williamsport, and the following week will attend the National Grange meeting at Washington, D. C.

His Peculiar Wife.

Hundreds upon hundreds of unsolved mysteries are on the records of the police department, the names of murderers uncaught and robbers unjailed The newest mystery is the disappearance of a woman weighing 1,000 pounds—but here is the report on the records It looks unsolvable: "J. C. Stone, Mission, Kas, reports that his wife left home this morning taking with her a bay horse and top buggy. She has a little barbed wire mark on left front foot, weighs 1,000 pounds. She is 22 years old, very small, light brown hair, blue eyes, was selling a book of the late war. Was in Kansas City to-day. If found notify Stone at Rosedale."

The police are somewhat in doubt where to look for Mrs. Stone.—Kansas City Star.

THERE is not a Southern seaport that is not ambitious of becoming a centre of steel shipbuilding, nor is there one that does not possess attractions for great shipyards, limited, now, only by the draft of water over the bars. Nothing would so hasten the deepening of the channels and the harbors of Southern seaports as the erection and equipment of shipbuilding plants adapted to the construction of war and commerce of the largest size.

EX-QUEEN LIL, of Hawaii, and suite, passed through San Francisco on Tuesday, en route to Washington, where she will lay before President McKinley her claims to 1,000,000 acres of Hawaiian land. She will also submit a proposition offering to dispose of the property in question to the United States government for the sum of $5,000,000.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Semi-Monthly Session of the Borough Fathers Held Monday Night.

The semi-monthly session of the Borough Council was called to order Monday evening at 7:30, with President Keller in the chair and the following members present: Messrs. Gerberich, Lowery, Garrity, Sheffer, Wetzel, Houser, Tripple and Valentine.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the clerk, Mr. Mitchell, the president called for verbal communications, and Miss Anna Valentine, through a representative, complained to council that since the repairs to the Phoenix Mill dam the water was thrown out of its course and was washing the road leading to the Valentine residence near the Valentine forge.

The Street committee reported various work being done on the different streets.

The Water committee reported everything in good running order in that department.

There were no reports from Fire and Police, Nuisance or Market committees.

Report of Finance committee was as follows:

Bal in hands Treas. Nov. 7, '98..		$ 477 15
Rec'd Market clerk.....	$ 7 00	
Rec'd Supt. water w'ks..	37 00	
		44 00
		$ 521 15
Bor. orders paid.....	$ 809 25	
Water "	1,078 41	
		1,887 66
Bal. due Treas. Dec. 5, '98.....		$1,366 51

Mr. Thos. Cooper, of Pittsburg, representing the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, appeared before council with a proposition to put in an electric light plant for the town in connection with the water works. He offered to put in an engine dynamo, poles, wires and 50 arc lights, with a station capacity for 100 arc lights, at a very low price; the engine to be of 100 horse-power. It would be a saving to the town of about $2.000 a year. Action on this matter was deferred until next meeting.

The Logan Fire company requested that Council have the steam heat put in the public building. They do not get a uniform heat from the present system.

The following bills were approved and orders drawn:

Thos. Shaughensey, Jr., 900 ft. hose repaired.....	$ 10 00
A. Allison, pipe supplies.....	85 05
Geo. M. Mallory, blacksm'g ..	5 30
The Cherry Chemical Co., boiler compound.....	19 50
Water Pay Roll.....	83 30
P. R. R. Co., steel rails for pavement	18 90
Bellefonte F & S Co., coal.....	78 80
R. J. Schad & Bro, supplies for water works.....	8 58
Bellefonte F. & S. Co., coal oil..	2 80
Edison El. Lt. Co., street lights	316 75
Edison El. Light Co., lock-up...	8 00
Edison El. Lt Co., water works	1 50
Police pay roll.....	35 00
Street pay roll.....	145 16
Isaac Mitchell, 1 mo. as clerk...	12 50
	$831 14

A Brilliant Meteor.

A number of people who reside at Queen's Run saw a brilliant meteor of large size last Saturday morning. William Phipps and others who saw the meteor say it appeared to be about as large as a bushel basket and left a trail of reddish color light behind it fully fifteen feet in length. It was about 6.30 o'clock in the morning when the meteor was seen. It rushed through space at a fearful rate of speed, descending rapidly as it flew through the air, and dashed against the mountain back of Robert Simcox's residence. There was no report or sound as of an explosion when the meteor struck the mountain, but it made a hissing noise while in motion. The men who saw it intended to visit the spot where it struck on Sunday, but the storm and snow prevented them from doing so.

A meteor similar to the one seen at Queen's Run was observed at Norfolk, Va. on Sunday. A special from that city is as follows: What appeared to have been a large meteor passed over this section at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, going in an easterly direction. Those who saw it describe the body as having had a tail about fifty feet long.—Lock Haven Express.

Socratic Sayings.

The good points of a great many people seem to have been broken off.

A woman saw the first snake, but men have been seeing them ever since.

A man's ideas of women are formed from experience, rather than from observation.

There should be more leisure for men of business and more business for men of leisure.

A woman looks into one glass to paint her face, but a man looks into several to paint his nose.

Another Murder Near DuBois.

Dennis Campolo, while intoxicated Sunday night last, attacked James Morro in an Italian shanty near DuBois. Morro was seated eating supper at the time, and seizing a table knife he plunged it into Campolo's neck, cutting a horrible gash, which caused Campolo's death half and hour later. The murderer ran away, and there is little chance of his capture. Both men were graders on a new section of railroad, and the trouble arose over a game of cards.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present d-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OLD GINGER FINGERS.

By That Name Did an Artilleryman Address General Meade at Gettysburg.

"The artillery fire at Gettysburg," said a gunner of the old war, "was simply magnificent. I was in an Ohio battery, posted on Cemetery Hill. We were running short of ammunition when General Meade dismissing his staff below, rode with a single orderly to our exposed position. The boys were all at white heat and in a state of frenzy, because the ammunition called for had not come. They heard the quiet man on horseback say repeatedly to the captain that the hill must be held at all hazards, ammunition or no ammunition. This vexed them, but they knew that the officer, whoever he was, spoke the truth, and they began to collect the unexploded shells that had been fired at them from the confederate batteries.

"There were a great many of these scattered over our part of the hill, and when Meade comprehended what the boys were doing he was greatly pleased. He dismounted, and in a quiet sort of a way proceeded to supervise the collection of shells. He was in fatigue dress and wore no shoulder straps, and none of the men recognized him. They thought he was some ordnance officer, and finally when he turned his horse over to his orderly and proceeded to carry shell himself they did not resent his supervision. As a rule the shells were heavier than the general expected, and he did not compare in efficiency with the stalwart artillerymen rushing about with the recklessness and energy of madmen.

"John Snicker was one of the best men in the battery, but was rough in speech and action. Seeing, as he supposed, a lieutenant or captain from the outside stooping to pick up a shell, he pushed the officer aside with the remark: 'Get out of this, old Ginger Fingers! Your mind's willin' but your body's weak, and you are in the way.' Meade surprised and amused stood aside. A few minutes latter General Warren and staff rode up for a conference with Meade and the cat was out of the bag.

'Snicker was so overwhelmed with confusion that he almost had a fit. The sergeant tried to comfort him with the assurance that General Meade would excuse informality under such circumstances, but John insisted that what scared him was that he never came so near kicking a man in his life without doing it as he did General Meade when he stooped to pick up the shell. He was grieved to think he hadn't recognized Meade, and was in a panic whenever he thought what might have happened had he acted on the impulse and kicked the general commanding the army."

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early.

It is just twenty days until Chrismast and it is not too early to prepare for that great festival. It is better to do your holiday shopping early than late. Those who attend to this matter before the last week prior to the arrival of Christmas have advantages which the belated individual does not possess, for they have opportunities of selecting from better stock of goods and can exercise more deliberation in their choice. When the stores are crowded, as they are just before the great holiday, shopping becomes inconvenient. Another advantage to be found in buying early the gifts that are to be sent away from home is that you will have ample time to pack them and ship them to their destination. As may be supposed, our merchants desire Christmas shoppers not to delay their purchases. The rush just before the holidays would not be such a severe thing for them if there were not so many who delayed buying until the last week. The merchants can also please their customers better if the latter do not come at the rush season, but at a time when trade is in a normal condition.

When we think of three hundred millions of dollars being annually paid to foreign shipowners for doing American carrying on the high seas, we must recollect that that vast sum, or its equivalent in America products, goes out of the United States and helps to enrich other nations, commercial, maritime and industrial rivals of our own. If a condition can be created by law or otherwise that will have the effect of diverting that sum into the pockets of American shipowners, who will expend it in the employment of American labor, surely that is a condition to labor for, unceasingly!

In Cupid's Net.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week by Register G. W. Rumbarger.

George M. Gettig and Nellie Griffith, both of Spring township.

Elmer E. Heverly of Mt. Eagle, and Anna E. Fetzer, of Runville, Pa.